

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses and Fatal Occupational Injuries in Missouri in 2018

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2018 SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTS

All industries

Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* was 3.0 in all industries, including state and local government, in Missouri in 2018. This rate was statistically, significantly unchanged from the 2017 rate.
- There were 68,100 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Missouri in 2018 in all industries, including state and local government. This number was not statistically significantly changed from 2017.

Injuries

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *injuries* in all industries, including state and local government, for Missouri in 2018 was 2.9. This rate was statistically, significantly unchanged from the 2017 rate.
- There were 64,000 *injuries* in Missouri in all industries, including state and local government in 2018. This was not statistically significantly changed from 2017.

Illnesses

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *illnesses* for all industries, including state and local government, was 18.2, not statistically significantly changed from the 2017 rate.
 - The incidence rate for all industries for the all other illnesses category was 11.9 in 2018. This was not statistically significantly changed from the 2017 rate.
- There were 4,100 total *illnesses* in all industries, including state and local government in 2018, not statistically significantly changed from 2017.
 - There were 2,700 *illnesses* in the all other illnesses category, not statistically significantly changed from 2017. The all other illnesses category accounted for 65.9 percent of the *illness* cases.

Private industry

Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for private industry in Missouri for 2018 was 2.8. This rate was statistically significantly increased from the 2017 rate of 2.6.
- There were 53,600 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Missouri private industry in 2018.

Injuries

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *injuries* for Missouri private industry in 2018 was 2.6. This rate was not statistically significantly changed from the 2017 rate.
- There were 50,300 *injuries* in Missouri private industry in 2018.

Illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *illnesses* in Missouri private industry in 2018 was 17.4, statistically significantly increased from the 2017 rate of 13.1.
 - The incidence rate was 12.1 for the all other illnesses category. This rate was statistically significantly increased from the 2017 rate of 8.5.
- There were 3,400 total nonfatal occupational *illness* cases in Missouri private industry in 2018, statistically significantly increased from 2,600 cases in 2017.
 - There were 2,300 *illnesses* in the all other illnesses category which were also statistically significantly increased from 1,700 cases in 2017. The all other illnesses category accounted for 67.6 percent of the *illness* cases.

Private industry goods-producing sectors

Injuries and illnesses

- Private industry goods-producing sectors had an incidence rate of 3.4 for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses*, not statistically significantly changed from the 2017 rate.
- There were 13,000 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in the total goods-producing sectors in Missouri private industry in 2018. These accounted for 24.3 percent of the private industry *injuries and illnesses*.
- The mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction sector (NAICS 21) had an incidence rate of 2.6, statistically significantly decreased from the 2017 rate of 2.9, continuing the downward trend, as the 2017 rate was also less than the 2016 rate of 3.3.
- Within the private industry manufacturing sector (NAICS 31-33), animal slaughtering and processing (NAICS 3116) and transportation equipment manufacturing (NAICS 336) had incidence rates that were statistically significantly decreased in 2018 from 2017. Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing (NAICS 3254) had an incident rate in 2018 that was statistically significantly increased from 2017.

Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Missouri private industry goods-producing sectors was 3.0 in 2018, not statistically significantly changed from the 2017 rate.
- The number of cases of occupational *injuries* for private industry goods-producing sectors was 11,800 in 2018. These accounted for 23.5 percent of the private industry *injury* cases.

Illnesses

- Goods-producing sectors in Missouri private industry had an incidence rate of 32.4 for nonfatal occupational *illnesses* in 2018, not statistically significantly changed from the 2017 rate.
 - The incidence rate was 22.0 for the all other illnesses category.
- There were 1,300 total *illness* cases in private industry goods-producing sectors in Missouri in 2018. These cases accounted for 38.2 percent of the private industry *illness* cases.
 - There were 900 *illnesses* in the all other illnesses category. The all other illnesses category accounted for 69.2 percent of the goods-producing *illness* cases.

Private industry service-providing sectors

Injuries and illnesses

- Private industry service-providing sectors had an incidence rate of 2.6 for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in 2018, not statistically significantly changed from the 2017 rate.
- There were 40,500 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in the private industry service-providing sectors in Missouri in 2018, statistically significantly increased from the 36,900 cases in 2017. These accounted for 75.6 percent of the private industry *injuries and illnesses*.
- The trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector had an incidence rate of 3.7 in 2018, statistically significantly increased from the 2017 rate of 3.1
- Within the retail trade sector (NAICS 44-45), the incidence rate for food and beverage stores (NAICS 445) and grocery stores (NAICS 4451) were statistically significantly lower in 2018 than in 2017. The incidence rates for automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores (NAICS 4413) and general merchandise stores (NAICS 452) were statistically significantly higher in 2018 than in 2017.
- Within the transportation and warehousing sector (NAICS 48-49), the incidence rate for general freight trucking (NAICS 4841) was statistically significantly higher in 2018 than in 2017.
- Within the finance and insurance sector (NAICS 52), the incidence rate of insurance carriers and related activities (NAICS 524) was statistically significantly higher in 2018 than in 2017.
- Within the health care and social assistance sector (NAICS 62), hospitals (NAICS 622), and general medical and surgical hospitals (NAICS 6221) had statistically significantly lower incidence rates in 2018 than in 2017. Ambulatory health care services (NAICS 621) and outpatient care centers (NAICS 6214) had incidence rates that were statistically significantly higher in 2018 than in 2017.
- The arts, entertainment, and recreation sector (NAICS 71) had an incidence rate that was statistically significantly lower in 2018 than in 2017.
- Within the arts, entertainment, and recreation sector, amusement, gambling, and recreation industries (NAICS 713) had a statistically significantly lower incidence rate in 2018 than in 2017.

Injuries

- The incidence rate of occupational *injuries* for private industry service-providing sectors was 2.5, not statistically significantly changed from the 2017 rate.
- There were 38,400 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Missouri private industry service-providing sectors in 2018. These accounted for 76.3 percent of the private industry *injury* cases.

Illnesses

- The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational *illnesses* for private industry service-providing sectors was 13.7 in 2018. This rate was statistically significantly increased from the 2017 rate of 7.4.
 - The incidence rate for the all other illnesses category was 9.6. This rate was statistically significantly increased from the 2017 rate of 4.4.
- There were 2,100 cases of occupational *illnesses* in private industry service-providing sectors in 2018. This number was statistically significantly increased from the 1,200 cases in 2017. These cases accounted for 61.8 percent of the *illness* cases in private industry.
 - There were 1,500 *illnesses* in the all other illnesses category. This number was statistically significantly increased from 700 illnesses in 2017. The all other illnesses category accounted for 71.4 percent of the total private industry service-providing *illness* cases.

State Government

State Government goods-producing sectors

Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for State Government goods-producing sectors was 5.8 in 2018, not statistically significantly changed from 2017.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for the construction sector (NAICS 23) and heavy and civil engineering construction (NAICS 237) was 5.8, not statistically significantly changed from the 2017 rate.
 - The incidence rate for the construction sector and heavy and civil engineering construction in State Government was statistically significantly higher than in Private Industry in 2018.
- There were 300 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in State Government goods-producing sectors.
- There were 300 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in the construction sector and heavy and civil engineering construction.

Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* for State Government goods-producing sectors was 5.6 in 2018, not statistically significantly changed from the 2017 rate.
- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* was 5.6 for the construction sector as well as heavy and civil engineering construction. These rates were not statistically significantly changed from 2017.
- There were 300 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in State Government goods-producing sectors.
- There were 300 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in the construction sector and heavy and civil engineering construction.

Local Government

Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for Local Government was 4.8 in 2018, not statistically significantly changed from the 2017 rate.
 - The incidence rate for Local Government was statistically significantly greater than the incidence rate for Private Industry.
- There were 10,300 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Local Government.

Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* for Local Government was 4.6 in 2018, not statistically significantly changed from the 2017 rate.
- There were 9,900 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Local Government.

Local Government service-providing sectors

Injuries and illnesses

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* for Local Government service-providing sectors was 4.2 in 2018, not statistically significantly changed from the 2017 rate.
 - The incidence rate for Local Government service-providing sectors was statistically significantly higher than the incidence rate for Private Industry service-providing sectors.
- There were 8,800 nonfatal occupational *injuries and illnesses* in Local Government service-providing sectors. These accounted for 85.4 percent of the injuries and illnesses in Local Government.

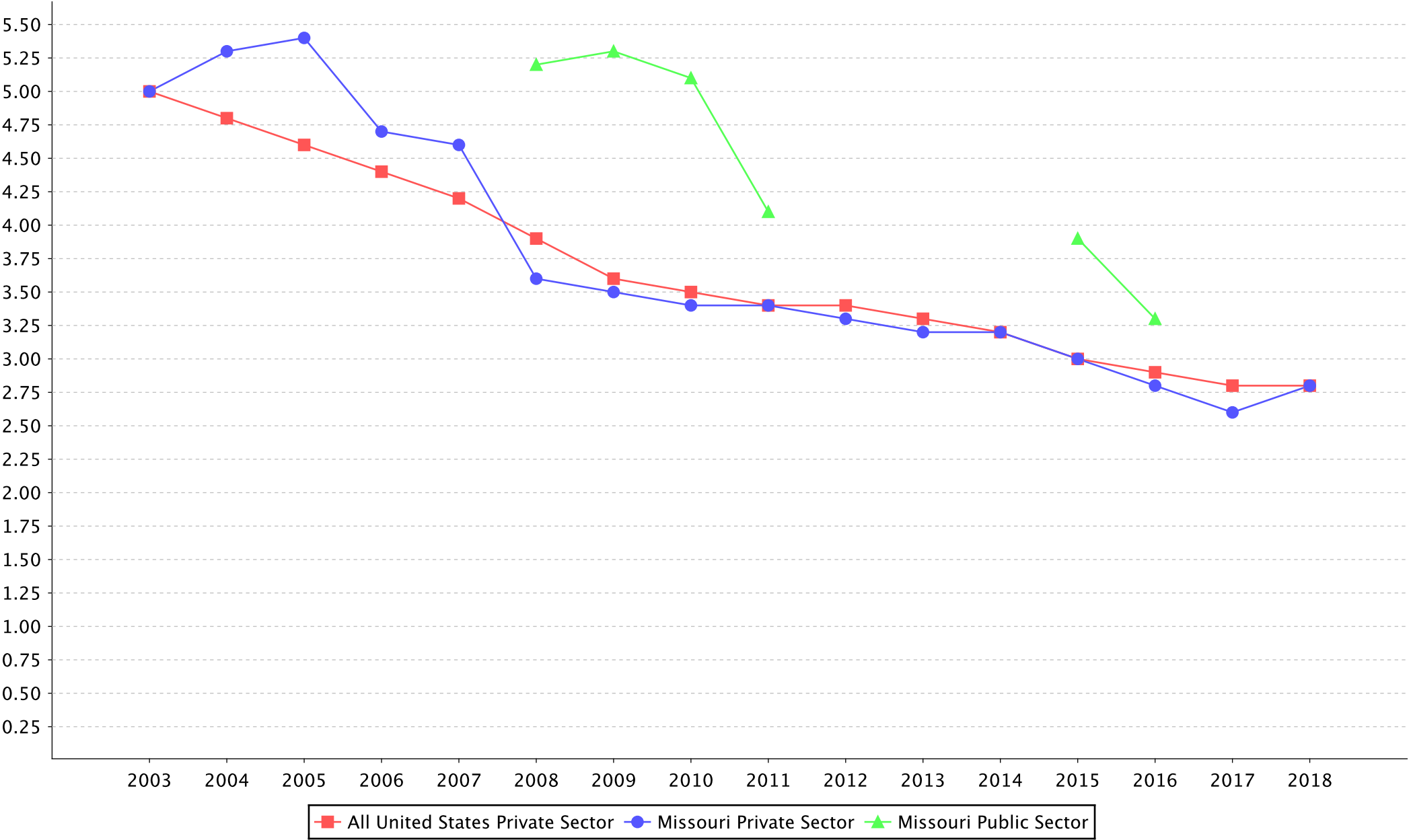
Injuries

- The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational *injuries* for Local Government service-providing sectors was 4.0 in 2018 not statistically significantly changed from the 2017 rate.
- There were 8,300 nonfatal occupational *injuries* in Local Government service-providing sectors. These accounted for 83.8 percent of the *injuries* in Local Government.

Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri and All United States, 2003-2018

Year	All United States Private Sector	Missouri Private Sector	Missouri Public Sector
2003	5.0	5.0	-
2004	4.8	5.3	-
2005	4.6	5.4	-
2006	4.4	4.7	-
2007	4.2	4.6	-
2008	3.9	3.6	5.2
2009	3.6	3.5	5.3
2010	3.5	3.4	5.1
2011	3.4	3.4	4.1
2012	3.4	3.3	-
2013	3.3	3.2	-
2014	3.2	3.2	-
2015	3.0	3.0	3.9
2016	2.9	2.8	3.3
2017	2.8	2.6	-
2018	2.8	2.8	-

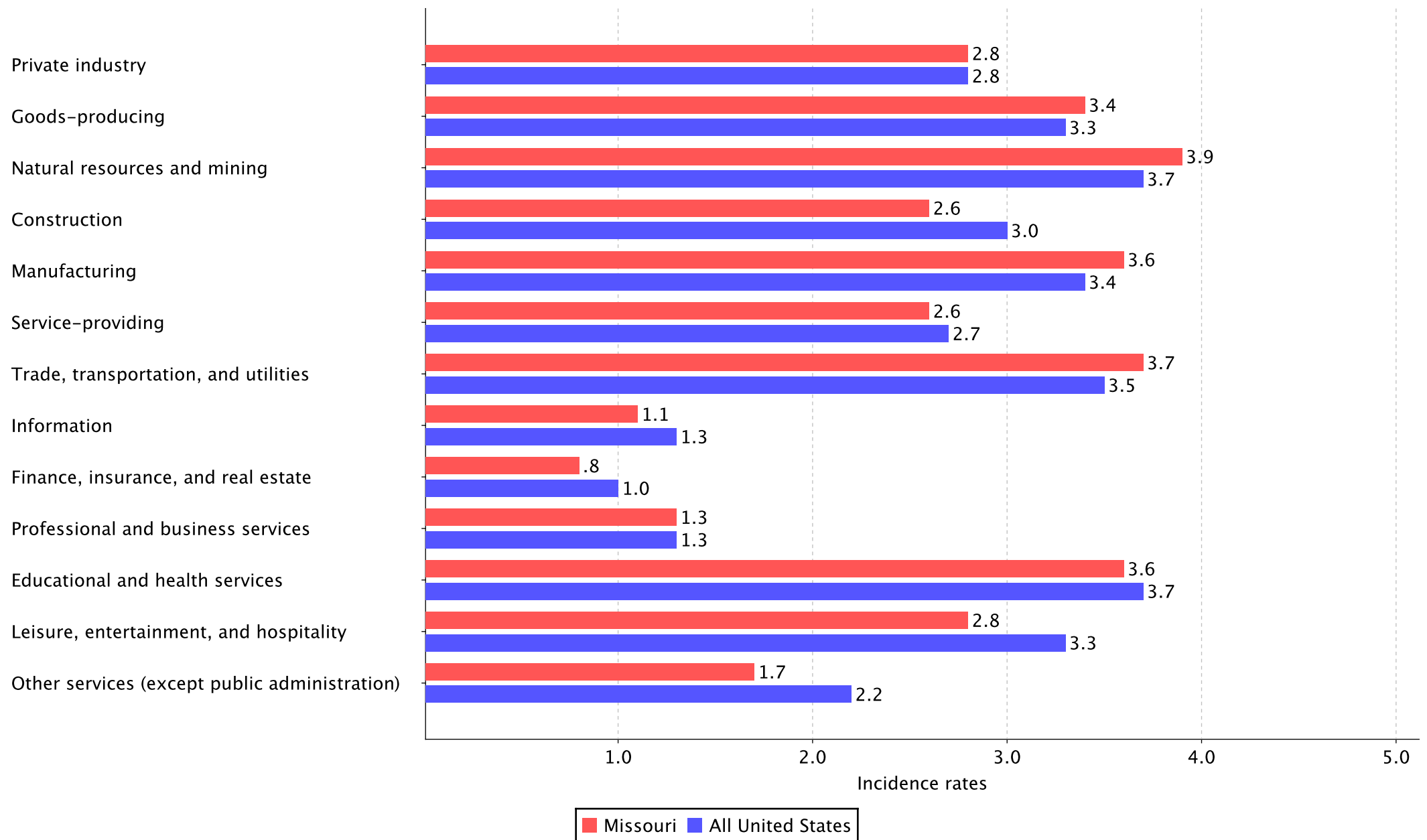
Chart 1. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri and All United States, 2003–2018
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri and All United States, 2018

Industry	Missouri	All United States
Private industry	2.8	2.8
Goods-producing	3.4	3.3
Natural resources and mining	3.9	3.7
Construction	2.6	3.0
Manufacturing	3.6	3.4
Service-providing	2.6	2.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3.7	3.5
Information	1.1	1.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.8	1.0
Professional and business services	1.3	1.3
Educational and health services	3.6	3.7
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	2.8	3.3
Other services (except public administration)	1.7	2.2

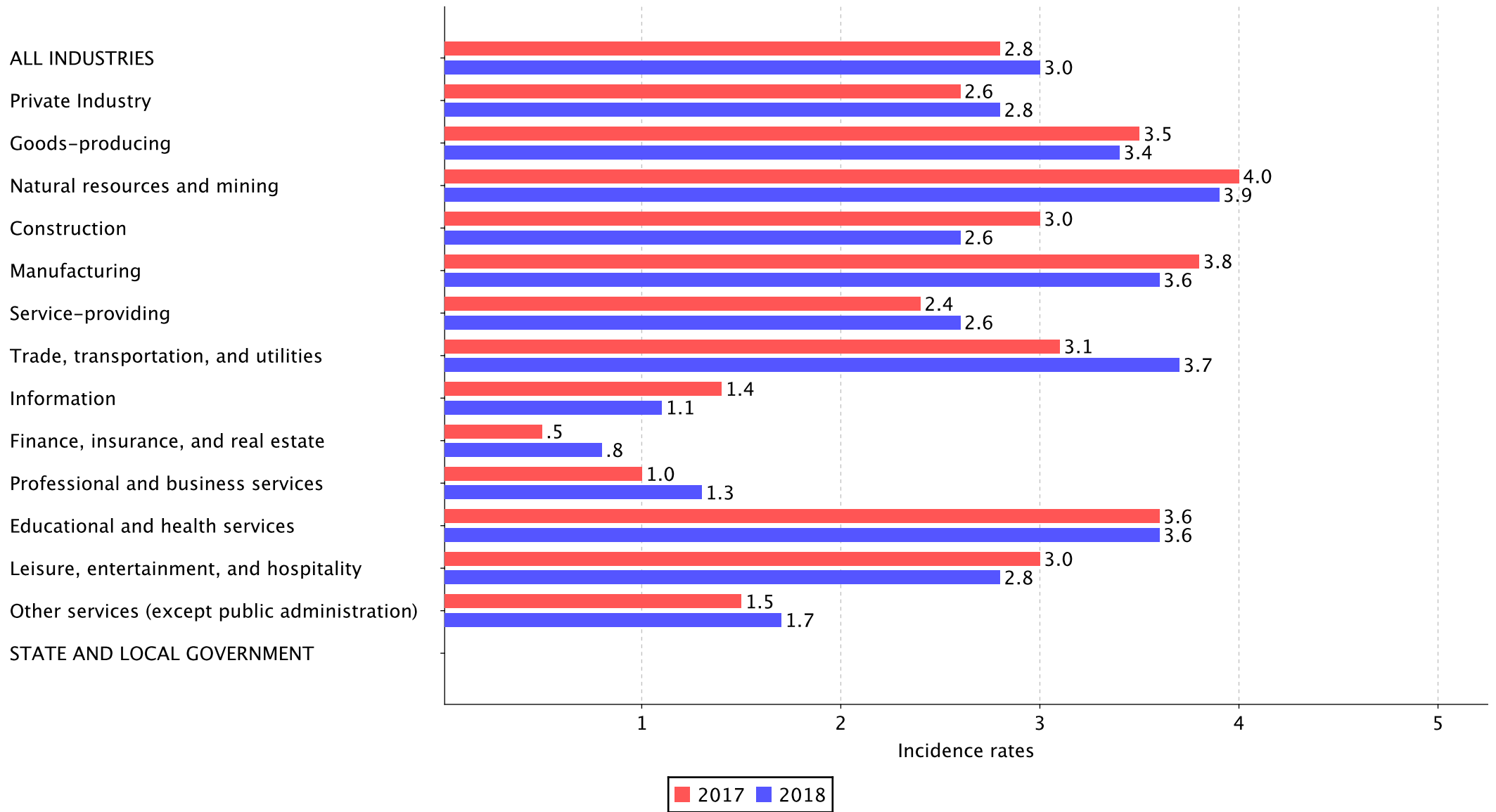
Chart 2. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri and All United States, 2018
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri , 2017 & 2018

Industry	2017	2018
ALL INDUSTRIES	2.8	3.0
Private Industry	2.6	2.8
Goods-producing	3.5	3.4
Natural resources and mining	4.0	3.9
Construction	3.0	2.6
Manufacturing	3.8	3.6
Service-providing	2.4	2.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3.1	3.7
Information	1.4	1.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.5	0.8
Professional and business services	1.0	1.3
Educational and health services	3.6	3.6
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	3.0	2.8
Other services (except public administration)	1.5	1.7
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	-	-

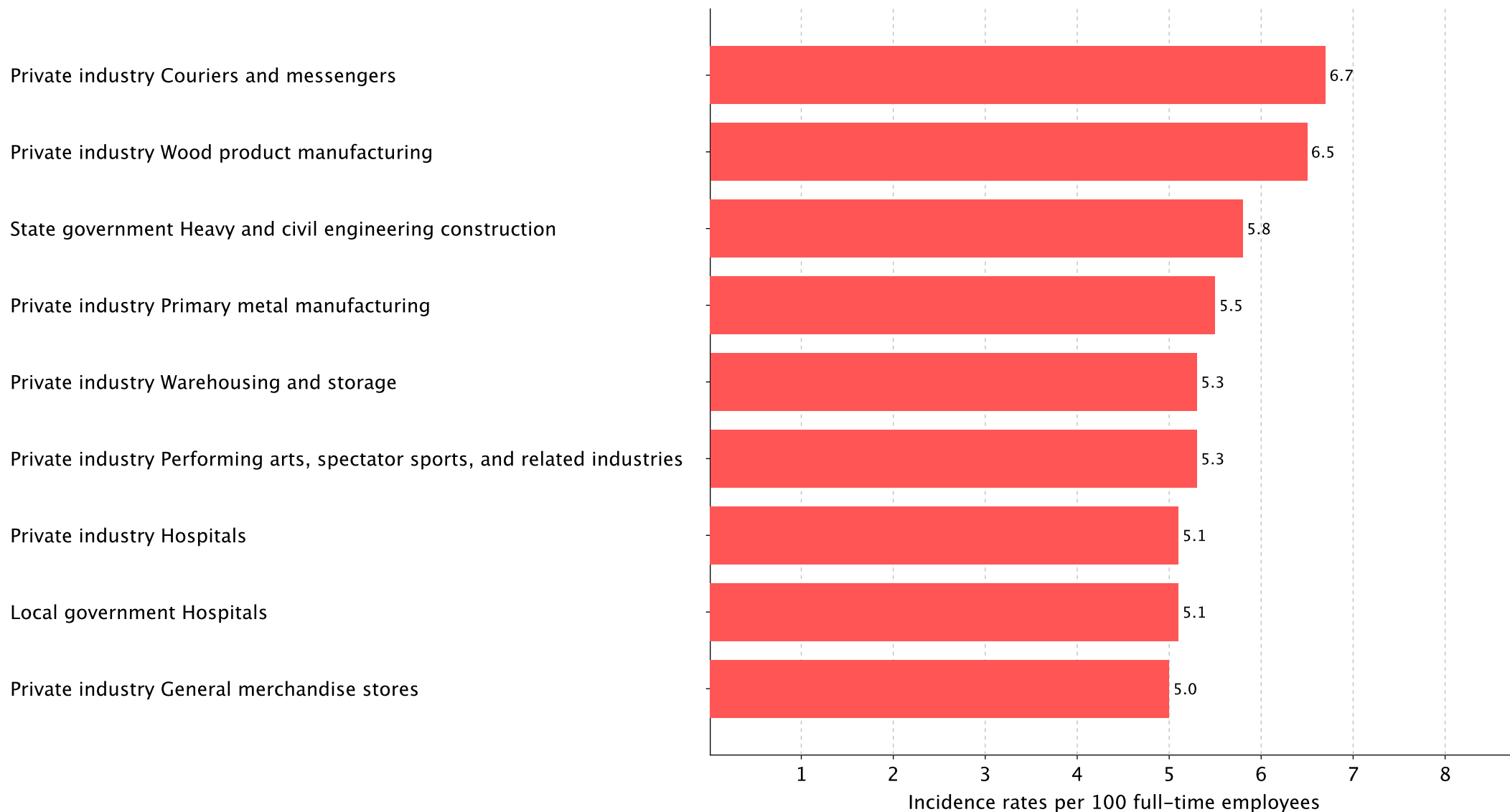
Chart 3. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector, Missouri , 2017 & 2018
 [SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Industries with the highest incidence rates of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri, 2018

Industry	Value
Private industry Couriers and messengers	6.7
Private industry Wood product manufacturing	6.5
State government Heavy and civil engineering construction	5.8
Private industry Primary metal manufacturing	5.5
Private industry Warehousing and storage	5.3
Private industry Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	5.3
Private industry Hospitals	5.1
Local government Hospitals	5.1
Private industry General merchandise stores	5.0

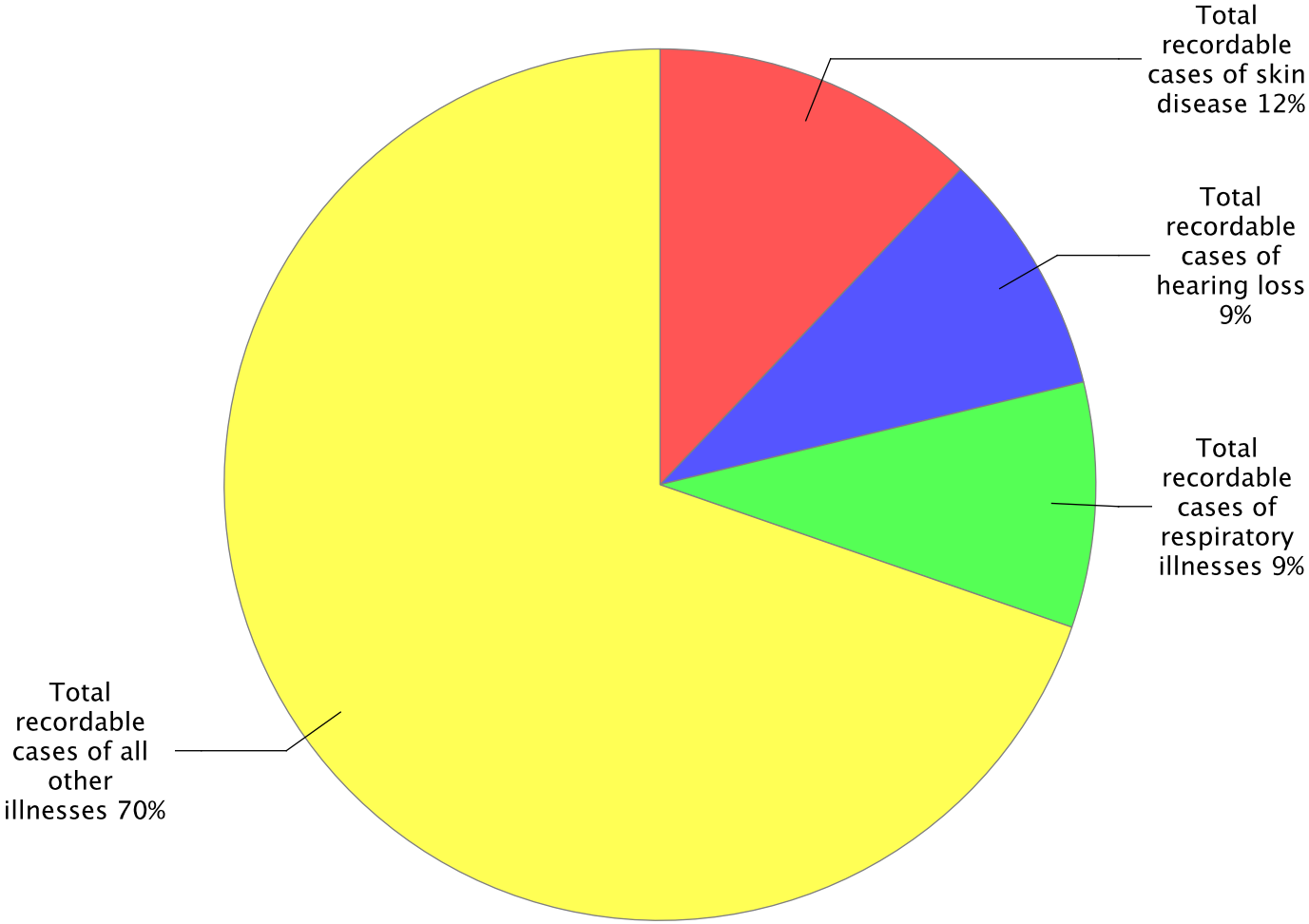
Chart 4. Industries with the highest incidence rates of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri, 2018
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, private industry, 2018

Private industry	Value
Total recordable cases of poisoning	-
Total recordable cases of skin disease	0.4
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	0.3
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	0.3
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	2.3

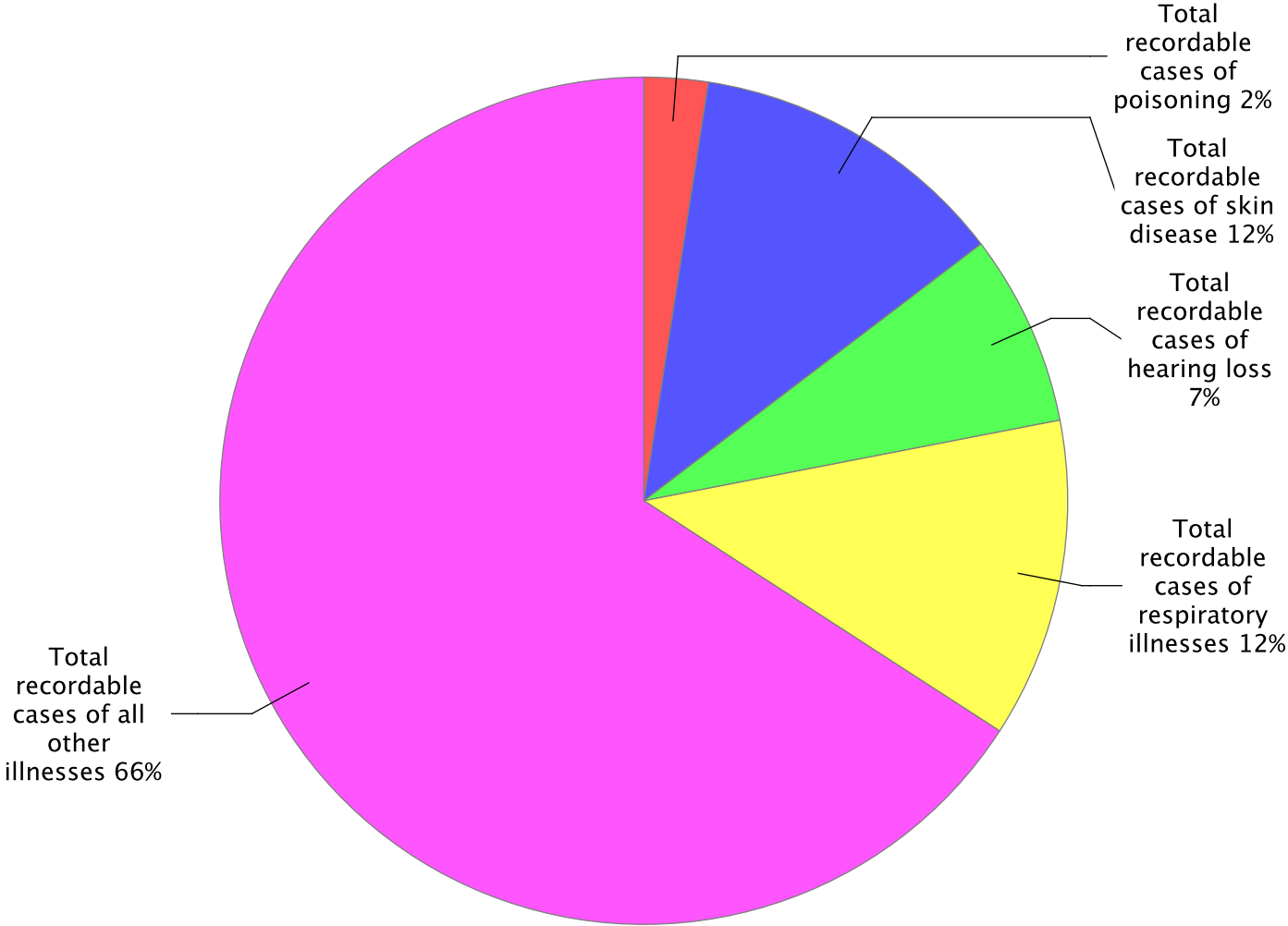
Chart 5. Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, private industry, 2018
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, all ownerships, 2018

All Industries	Value
Total recordable cases of poisoning	0.1
Total recordable cases of skin disease	0.5
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	0.3
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	0.5
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	2.7

Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, all ownerships, 2018
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, state and local government, 2018

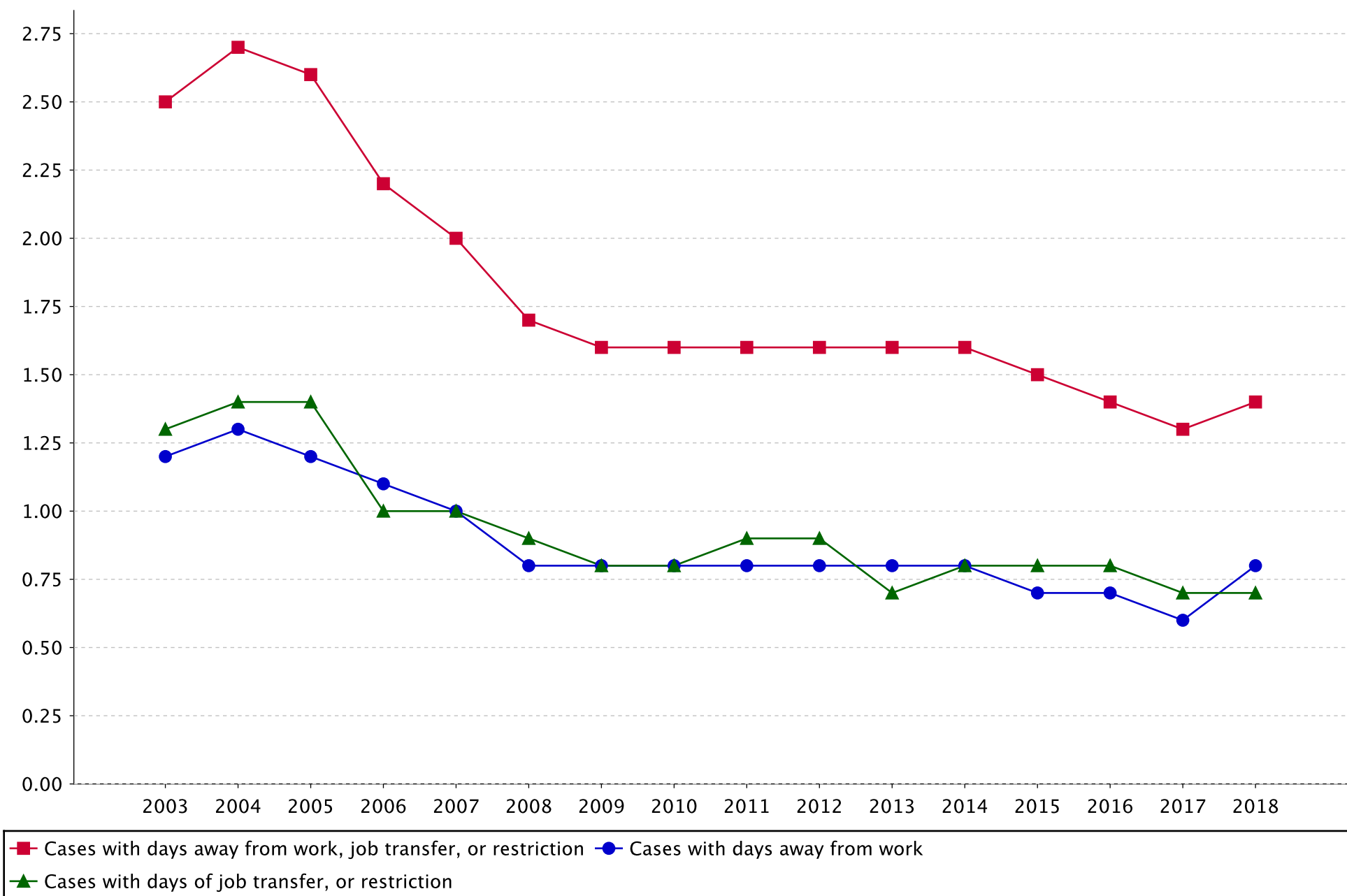
State and local government	Value
Total recordable cases of poisoning	-
Total recordable cases of skin disease	-
Total recordable cases of hearing loss	-
Total recordable cases of respiratory illnesses	-
Total recordable cases of all other illnesses	-

Distribution of illnesses by category of illness, Missouri, state and local government, 2018
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, private industry, 2003-2018

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	2.5	1.2	1.3
2004	2.7	1.3	1.4
2005	2.6	1.2	1.4
2006	2.2	1.1	1.0
2007	2.0	1.0	1.0
2008	1.7	0.8	0.9
2009	1.6	0.8	0.8
2010	1.6	0.8	0.8
2011	1.6	0.8	0.9
2012	1.6	0.8	0.9
2013	1.6	0.8	0.7
2014	1.6	0.8	0.8
2015	1.5	0.7	0.8
2016	1.4	0.7	0.8
2017	1.3	0.6	0.7
2018	1.4	0.8	0.7

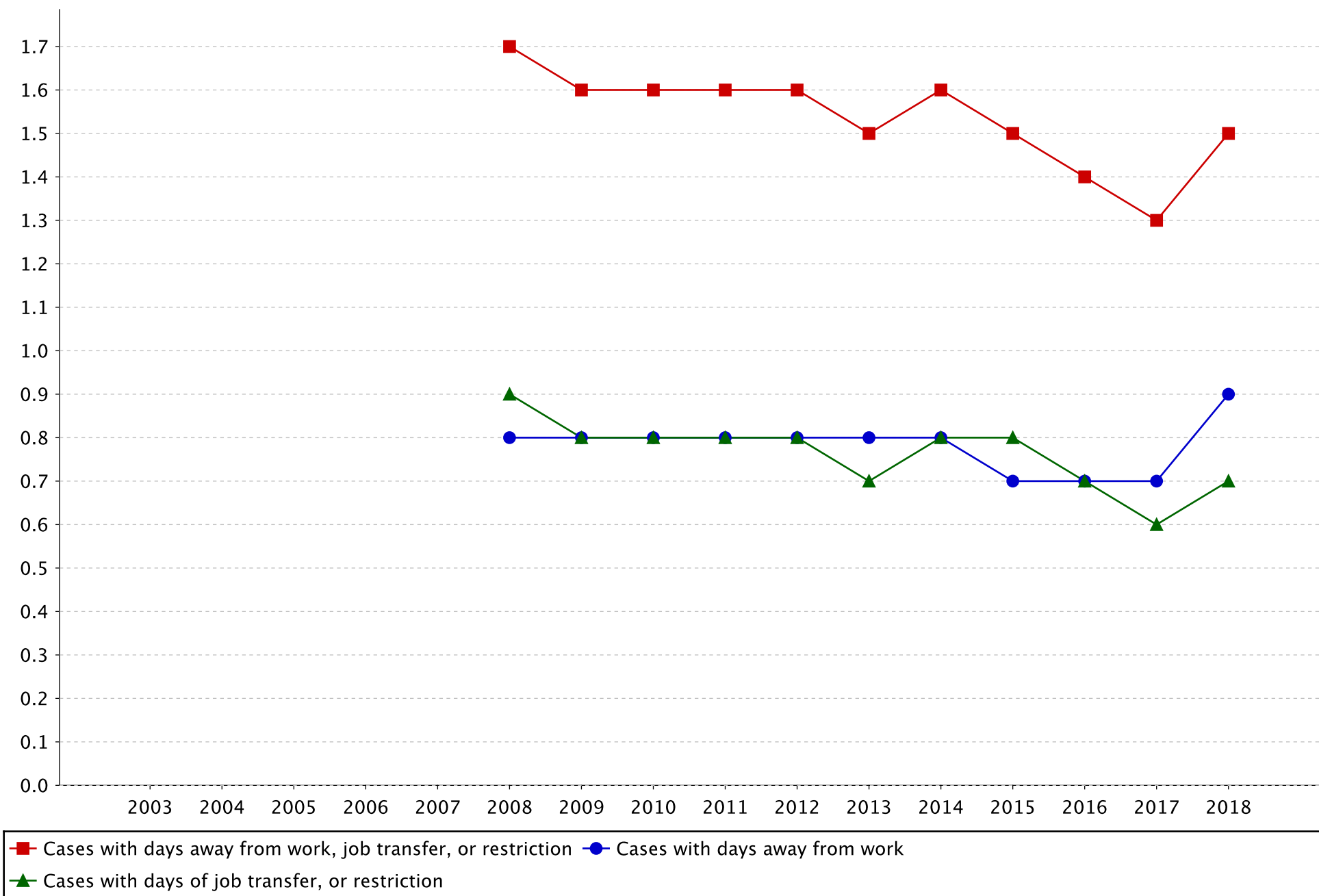
Chart 6. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, private industry, 2003–2018
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, all ownerships, 2003-2018

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	1.7	0.8	0.9
2009	1.6	0.8	0.8
2010	1.6	0.8	0.8
2011	1.6	0.8	0.8
2012	1.6	0.8	0.8
2013	1.5	0.8	0.7
2014	1.6	0.8	0.8
2015	1.5	0.7	0.8
2016	1.4	0.7	0.7
2017	1.3	0.7	0.6
2018	1.5	0.9	0.7

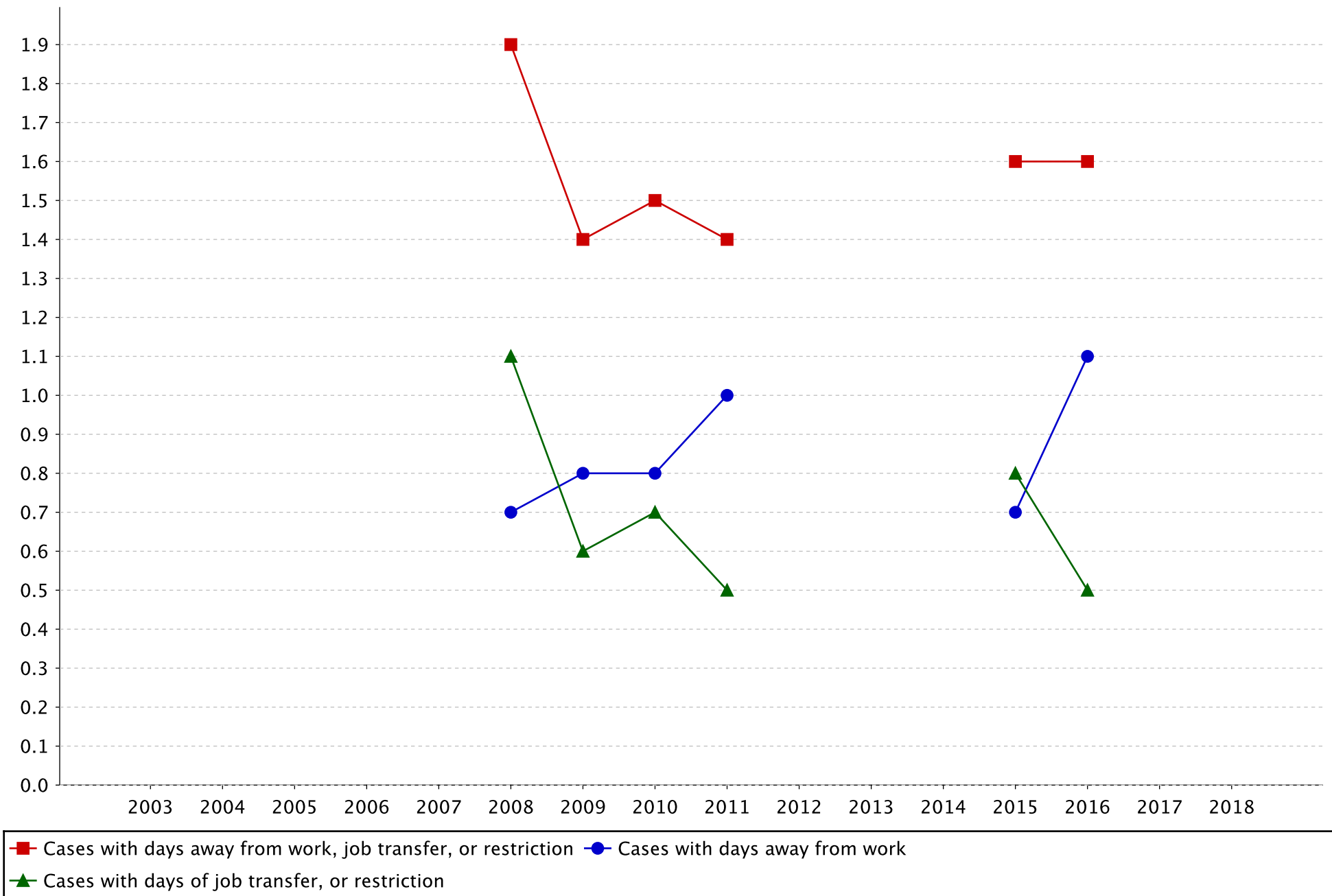
Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, all ownerships, 2003–2018
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state and local government, 2003-2018

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	1.9	0.7	1.1
2009	1.4	0.8	0.6
2010	1.5	0.8	0.7
2011	1.4	1.0	0.5
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-
2015	1.6	0.7	0.8
2016	1.6	1.1	0.5
2017	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-

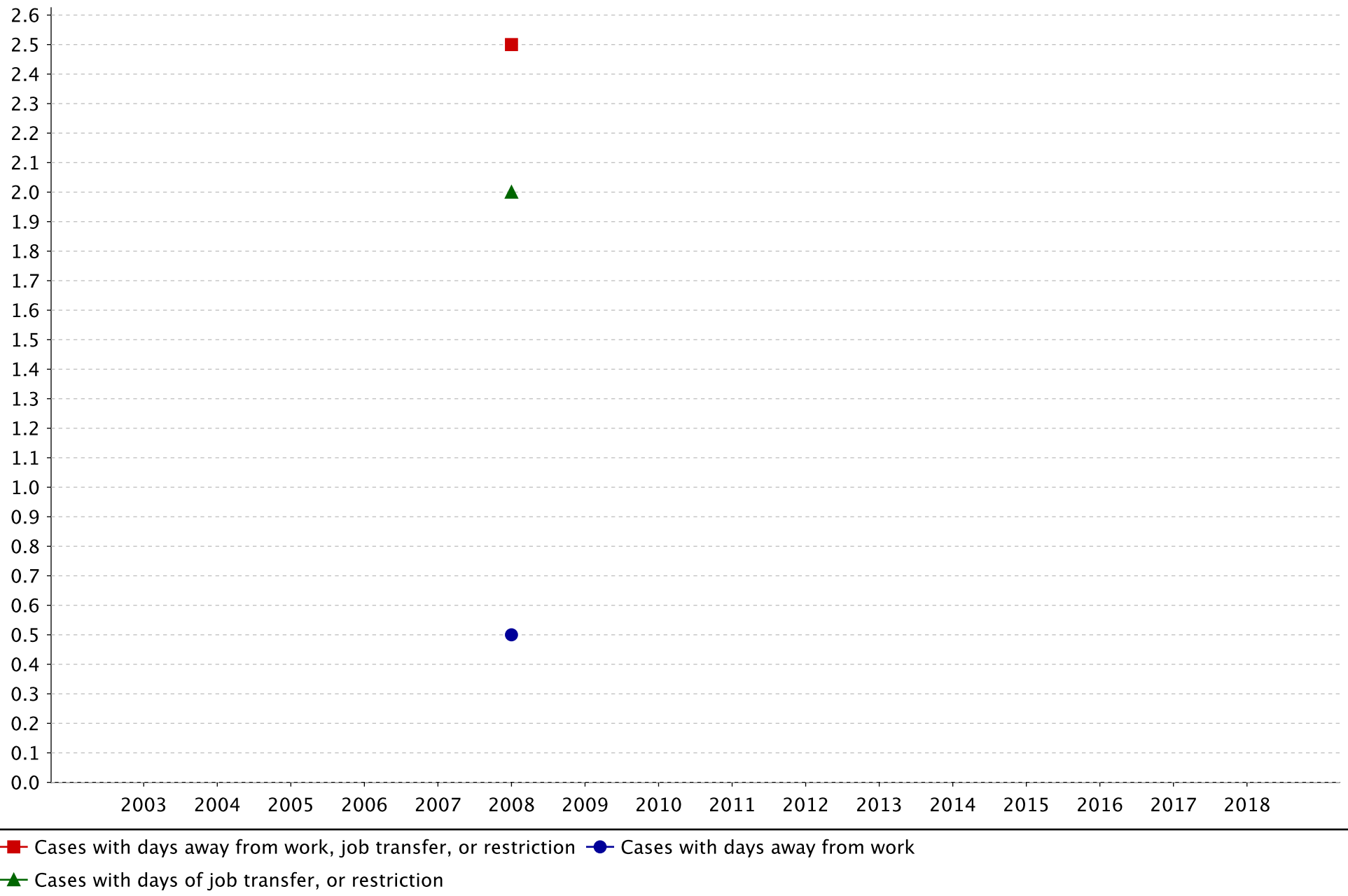
Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state and local government, 2003–2018
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state government, 2003-2018

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	2.5	0.5	2.0
2009	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-

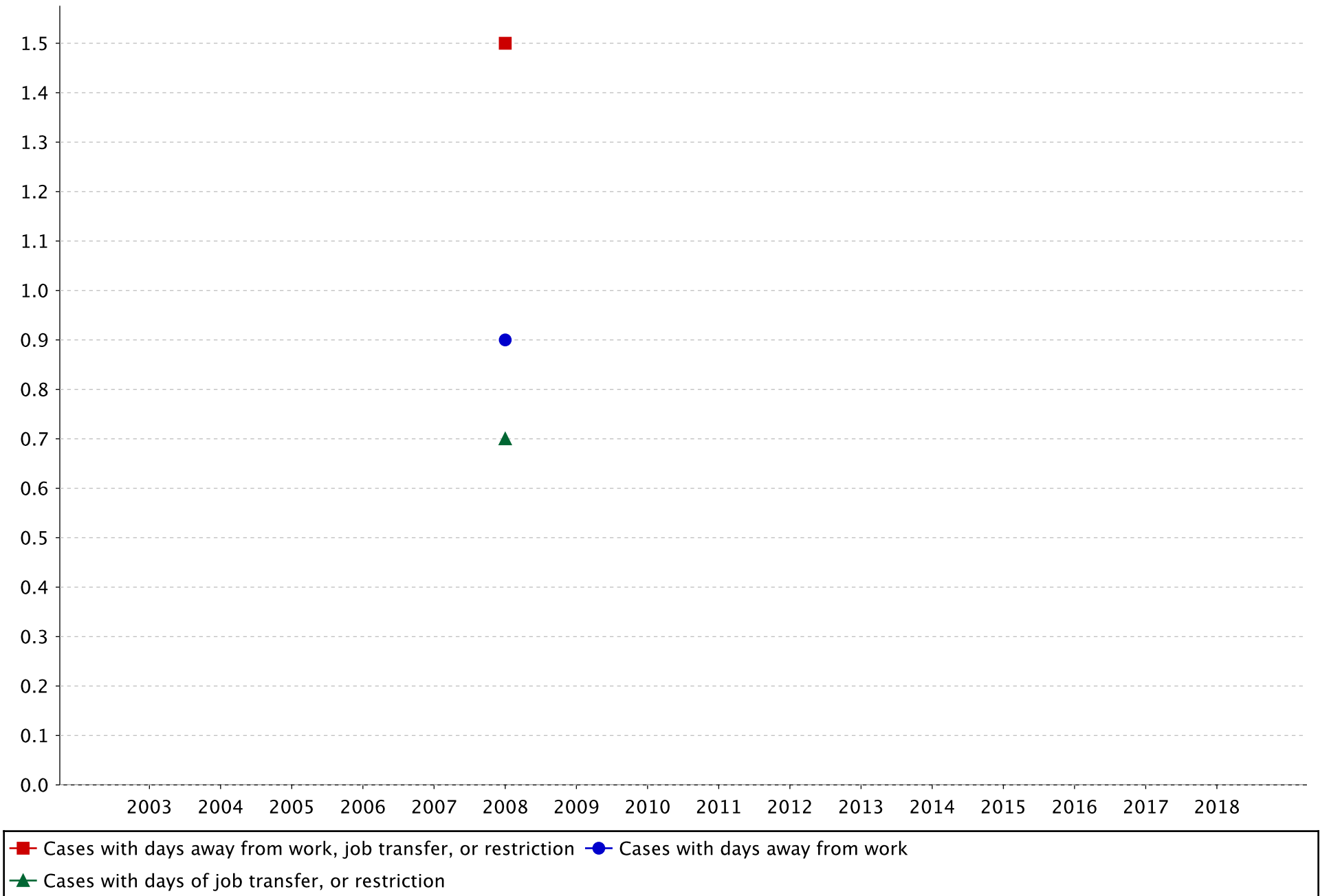
Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, state government, 2003–2018
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, local government, 2003-2018

Year	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	Cases with days away from work	Cases with job transfer, or restriction
2003	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-
2005	-	-	-
2006	-	-	-
2007	-	-	-
2008	1.5	0.9	0.7
2009	-	-	-
2010	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-
2012	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-
2016	-	-	-
2017	-	-	-
2018	-	-	-

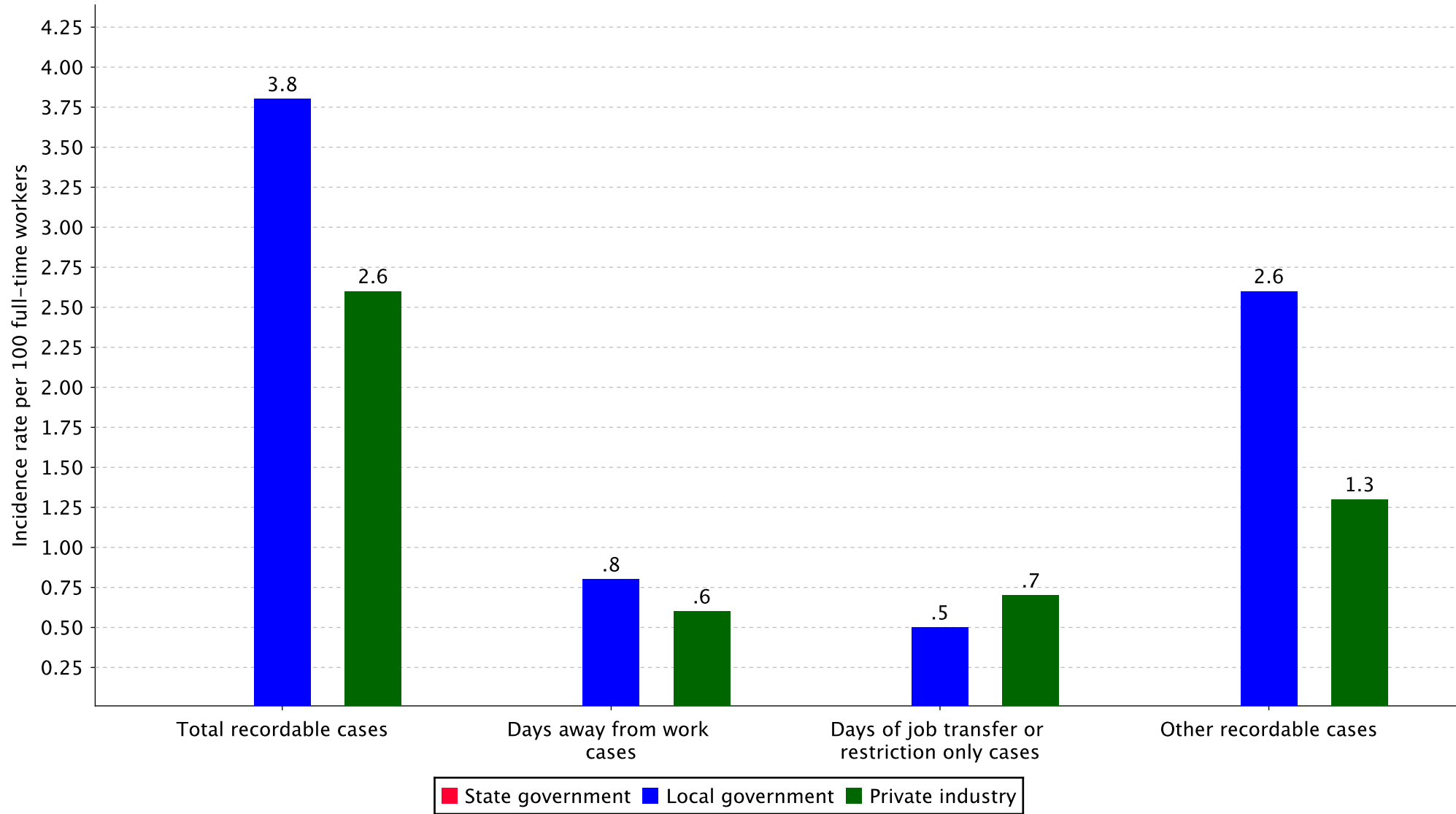
Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type, Missouri, local government, 2003–2018
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, Missouri, 2017

Ownership	State government	Local government	Private ownership
Total recordable cases	-	3.8	2.6
Days away from work cases	-	0.8	0.6
Days of job transfer or restriction only cases	-	0.5	0.7
Other recordable cases	-	2.6	1.3

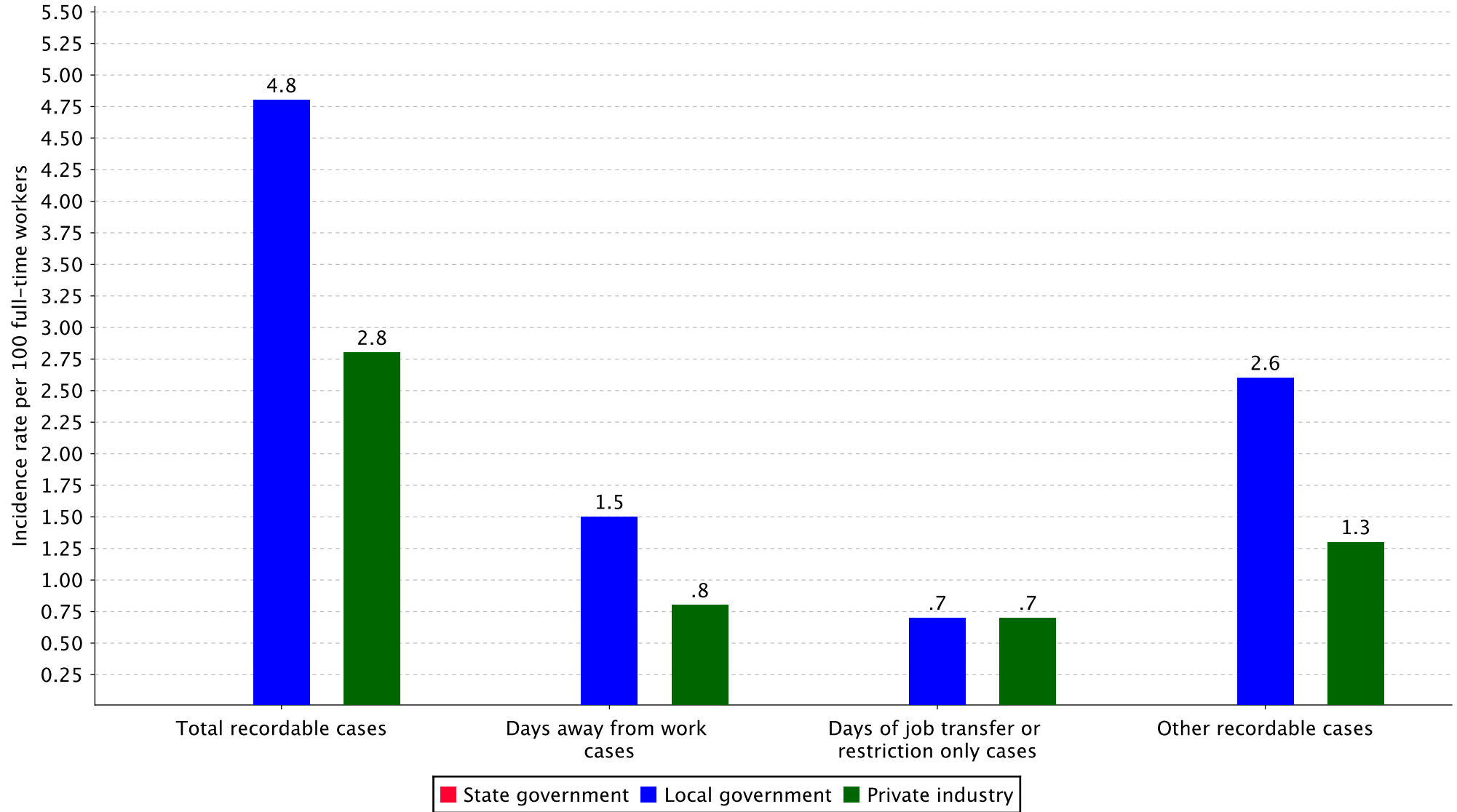
Chart 8. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, Missouri, 2017
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, Missouri, 2018

Ownership	State government	Local government	Private ownership
Total recordable cases	-	4.8	2.8
Days away from work cases	-	1.5	0.8
Days of job transfer or restriction only cases	-	0.7	0.7
Other recordable cases	-	2.6	1.3

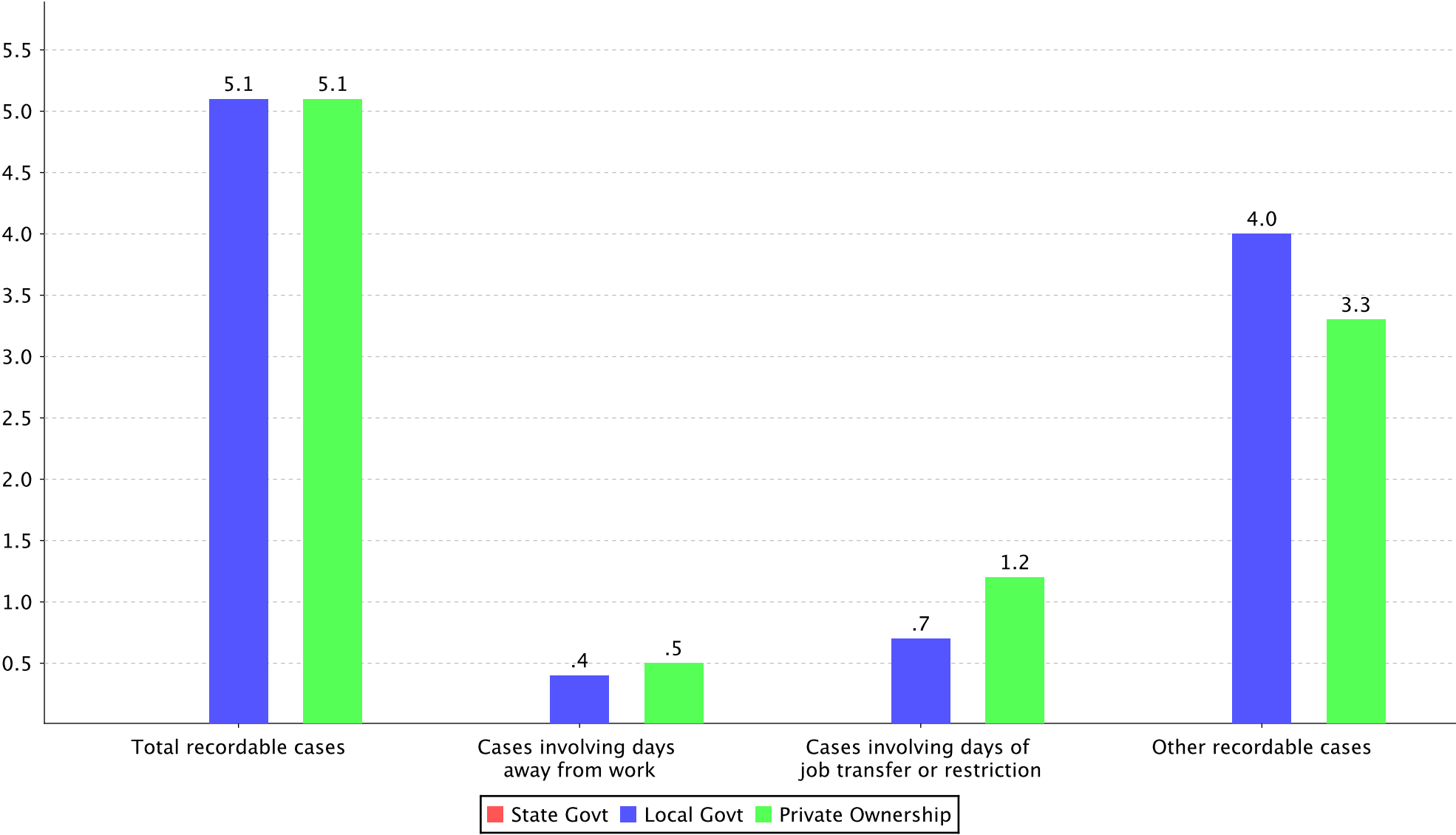
Chart 8. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates by case type and ownership, Missouri, 2018
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses in hospitals (NAICS 622) by ownership and case type, Missouri, 2018

Ownership	State government	Local government	Private ownership
Total recordable cases	-	5.1	5.1
Cases involving days away from work	-	0.4	0.5
Cases involving days of job transfer or restriction	-	0.7	1.2
Other recordable cases	-	4.0	3.3

Chart 9. Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses in hospitals (NAICS 622) by ownership and case type, Missouri, 2018
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses by size class, private industry, Missouri, 2012-2018

Year	Size 1 1-10 employees	Size 2 11-49 employees	Size 3 50-249 employees	Size 4 250-999 employees	Size 5 1000+ employees
2014	1.5	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.8
2015	1.5	2.6	3.9	3.0	3.4
2016	1.0	2.4	3.4	2.9	3.7
2017	1.2	2.3	3.0	2.9	3.3
2018	2.0	2.4	3.3	2.7	3.3

Chart 10. Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses by size class, private industry, Missouri, 2012–2018

[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

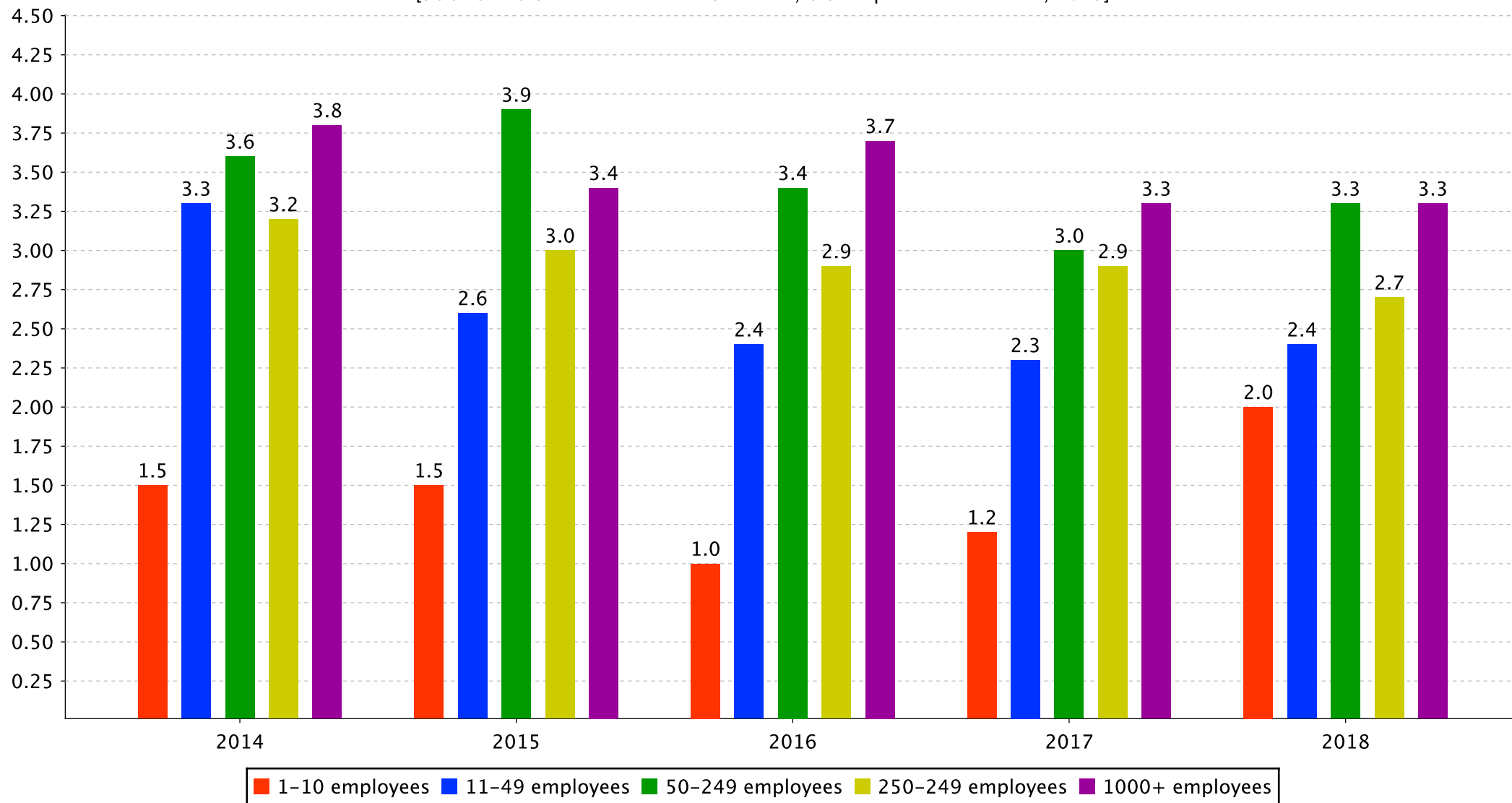


Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁵		3.0	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.5
Private industry⁵		2.8	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.3
Goods-producing⁵		3.4	1.9	0.9	1.1	1.4
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		3.9	2.4	1.0	1.3	1.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵		4.7	2.6	1.2	1.4	2.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁶		2.6	1.9	0.8	1.2	0.7
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	2.6	1.9	0.8	1.2	0.7
Construction		2.6	1.5	1.2	0.4	1.0
Construction		2.6	1.5	1.2	0.4	1.0
Construction of buildings	236	3.2	1.9	--	0.5	1.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	2.5	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.3
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.9
Manufacturing		3.6	2.1	0.8	1.4	1.5
Manufacturing		3.6	2.1	0.8	1.4	1.5
Food manufacturing	311	3.0	2.0	0.6	1.4	1.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	4.6	2.4	--	1.9	2.2
Wood product manufacturing	321	6.5	3.8	1.4	2.3	2.7
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.3	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.8
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.4	2.0	0.7	1.3	1.5
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	4.1	2.7	1.3	1.4	1.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	5.5	3.1	0.8	2.3	2.5
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.2	2.3	0.7	1.7	1.9
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.8	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.7

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.7	1.8	0.6	1.2	0.9
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	4.9	2.4	1.1	1.3	2.5
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	2.6	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.8
Service-providing		2.6	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		3.7	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.5
Wholesale trade		2.9	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.2
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	3.2	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.5
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.1	2.2	0.9	1.3	1.0
Retail trade		3.7	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	4.7	2.3	1.7	0.6	2.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	3.6	2.2	1.0	1.3	1.4
Food and beverage stores	445	3.2	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.1
Health and personal care stores	446	2.0	0.8	0.6	--	1.1
Gasoline stations	447	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.6	--
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	--	0.7	--	--	--
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	--	0.7	--	0.6	--
General merchandise stores	452	5.0	3.0	0.7	2.3	2.0
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	1.5	1.4	--	0.8	--
Nonstore retailers	454	3.1	2.9	--	1.0	0.2
Transportation and warehousing⁸		4.8	3.4	2.1	1.3	1.4
Truck transportation	484	4.4	2.8	2.2	0.7	1.6
Support activities for transportation	488	3.3	2.5	1.5	--	--
Couriers and messengers	492	6.7	5.3	2.2	3.1	1.4
Warehousing and storage	493	5.3	4.2	2.3	1.9	1.1
Utilities		3.0	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.2

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Utilities	221	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.2
Information		1.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.4
Information		1.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.4
Telecommunications	517	1.9	1.6	1.6	--	0.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate		0.8	0.5	--	0.1	0.3
Finance and insurance		0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.6	0.3	0.2	--	0.3
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	0.3	0.1	--	--	0.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.4	0.2	0.1	--	0.3
Professional and business services		1.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises		0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.5	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.8
Administrative and support services	561	2.3	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.8
Educational and health services		3.6	1.3	0.5	0.8	2.3
Educational services		1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.0

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Educational services	611	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.0
Health care and social assistance		3.8	1.4	0.6	0.8	2.4
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	2.0
Hospitals	622	5.1	1.8	0.5	1.2	3.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.5	2.3	1.0	1.3	2.2
Social assistance	624	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.4
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		2.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		2.8	1.6	0.4	1.2	1.2
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.3	3.6	0.6	3.0	1.7
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	2.4	1.4	--	1.4	--
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.0
Accommodation and food services		2.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.0
Accommodation	721	2.5	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.4
Food services and drinking places	722	2.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.1
Other services (except public administration)		1.7	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.4
Other services (except public administration)		1.7	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.4
Repair and maintenance	811	2.7	2.3	--	--	--
Personal and laundry services	812	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
State and local government⁵		--	--	--	--	--
State government⁵		--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁵		5.8	1.0	1.0	--	4.8

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Construction	237	5.8	1.0	1.0	--	4.8
Construction		5.8	1.0	1.0	--	4.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction		5.8	1.0	1.0	--	4.8
Local government⁵		4.8	2.2	1.5	0.7	2.6
Service-providing		4.2	2.1	1.4	0.7	2.1
Educational and health services		3.5	1.9	1.1	0.7	1.6
Health care and social assistance	622	4.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	4.1
Hospitals		5.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	4.0
Public administration		6.2	2.9	--	0.6	3.3
Public administration		6.2	2.9	--	0.6	3.3

Table 1. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 200,000 where,

N = number of injuries and/or illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2018

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁴		68.1	34.3	19.4	14.9	33.9
Private industry⁴		53.6	28.0	14.6	13.4	25.7
Goods-producing⁴		13.0	7.6	3.4	4.2	5.5
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵		0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁶	212	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)
Construction		2.9	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.2
Construction		2.9	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.2
Construction of buildings	236	0.8	0.5	--	0.1	0.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.7
Manufacturing		9.7	5.6	2.0	3.6	4.1
Manufacturing		9.7	5.6	2.0	3.6	4.1
Food manufacturing	311	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.4
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Wood product manufacturing	321	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.4	0.2	(⁸)	0.1	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.6
Machinery manufacturing	333	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2018

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.1
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Service-providing		40.5	20.3	11.1	9.2	20.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		16.3	9.9	5.1	4.8	6.4
Wholesale trade		3.3	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.9
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4
Retail trade		8.7	4.9	2.4	2.5	3.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.0
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Food and beverage stores	445	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
Health and personal care stores	446	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Gasoline stations	447	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	--
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	--	0.1	--	--	--
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	--	(⁸)	--	(⁸)	--
General merchandise stores	452	2.4	1.5	0.3	1.1	1.0
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	--
Nonstore retailers	454	0.3	0.3	--	0.1	(⁸)
Transportation and warehousing⁷		4.1	2.9	1.8	1.1	1.2
Truck transportation	484	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.7
Support activities for transportation	488	0.4	0.3	0.2	--	--
Couriers and messengers	492	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Warehousing and storage	493	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2
Utilities		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2018

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Utilities	221	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Information		0.5	0.3	0.3	(⁸)	0.2
Information		0.5	0.3	0.3	(⁸)	0.2
Telecommunications	517	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.2	0.8	--	0.1	0.5
Finance and insurance		0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.2
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	(⁸)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	--	0.1
Professional and business services		4.1	2.3	1.7	0.6	1.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Management of companies and enterprises		0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.9	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.9
Administrative and support services	561	2.5	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.9
Educational and health services		12.1	4.5	1.8	2.6	7.6
Educational services		0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2018

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Educational services	611	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Health care and social assistance		11.6	4.3	1.7	2.6	7.3
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.8
Hospitals	622	5.5	1.9	0.6	1.3	3.6
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2.6	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.3
Social assistance	624	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		5.4	1.8	0.9	0.9	3.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	--
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Accommodation and food services		4.7	1.4	0.8	0.6	3.3
Accommodation	721	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Food services and drinking places	722	4.0	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.9
Other services (except public administration)		1.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2
Other services (except public administration)		1.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2
Repair and maintenance	811	0.6	0.5	--	--	--
Personal and laundry services	812	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
State and local government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
State government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁴		0.3	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2018

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Construction		0.3	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Construction		0.3	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.3	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Local government⁴		10.3	4.7	3.2	1.5	5.6
Service-providing		8.8	4.4	2.9	1.5	4.4
Educational and health services		4.9	2.6	1.6	1.0	2.3
Health care and social assistance		1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1
Hospitals	622	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Public administration		2.9	1.4	--	0.3	1.5
Public administration		2.9	1.4	--	0.3	1.5

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, Missouri, 2018

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁸ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Missouri, 2018

Industry sector ²	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
All industries including state and local government³	3.0	2.1	2.8	3.6	2.9	3.3
Private industry³	2.8	2.0	2.4	3.3	2.7	3.3
Goods-producing³	3.4	--	3.3	3.9	3.0	4.0
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	3.9	--	5.1	3.7	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	4.7	--	6.3	3.4	--	--
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁴	2.6	--	2.4	4.0	--	--
Construction	2.6	--	2.6	3.0	2.3	--
Manufacturing	3.6	--	3.6	4.2	3.1	4.0
Service-providing	2.6	2.0	2.2	3.1	2.6	3.1
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.8	4.7	3.8
Wholesale trade	2.9	--	3.4	2.9	2.4	--
Retail trade	3.7	4.8	2.8	3.6	--	2.5
Transportation and warehousing⁵	4.8	--	3.0	5.8	6.8	4.3
Utilities	3.0	--	--	3.1	1.6	--
Information	1.1	--	1.3	2.7	0.6	0.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.8	--	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3
Finance and insurance	0.5	--	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	--	--	--	--	3.7	--
Professional and business services	1.3	--	--	1.9	0.5	0.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.6	--	0.8	0.5	0.3	--
Management of companies and enterprises	0.5	--	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2.5	--	--	4.0	1.2	1.6
Educational and health services	3.6	--	2.6	3.6	4.4	4.5
Educational services	1.5	--	--	1.1	1.8	--
Health care and social assistance	3.8	--	2.8	3.8	4.8	4.8
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	2.8	--	2.2	3.7	5.9	4.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2.8	--	--	2.0	4.9	6.2
Accommodation and food services	2.8	--	2.3	4.0	6.7	2.7
Other services (except public administration)	1.7	--	--	3.1	--	--
Other services (except public administration)	1.7	--	--	3.1	--	--
State and local government³	--	--	--	--	--	--
State government³	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government³	4.8	--	6.6	4.0	--	--

Table 3. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, Missouri, 2018

Industry sector ²	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
<p>¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where</p> <p>N = number of injuries and illnesses</p> <p>EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year</p> <p>200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</p> <p>² <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012.</p> <p>³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</p> <p>⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i>, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</p> <p>⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p> <p>⁶ Data too small to be displayed.</p> <p>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019</p>						

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
All industries including state and local government⁴		2.9	64.0
Private industry⁴		2.6	50.3
Goods-producing⁴		3.0	11.8
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		3.8	0.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		4.7	0.3
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵		2.3	0.1
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁶	212	2.3	0.1
Construction		2.5	2.8
Construction		2.5	2.8
Construction of buildings	236	3.1	0.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	2.3	0.3
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.3	1.7
Manufacturing		3.2	8.5
Manufacturing		3.2	8.5
Food manufacturing	311	2.5	1.0
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	4.0	(⁸)
Wood product manufacturing	321	6.5	0.5
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.0	0.4
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.2	0.5
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	3.9	0.3
Primary metal manufacturing	331	4.5	0.3
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.0	1.3
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.6	1.0
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.9	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.6	0.3
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	3.7	1.7
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	2.5	0.2
Service-providing		2.5	38.4

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		3.6	15.9
Wholesale trade		2.9	3.2
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	3.2	2.0
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.1	1.2
Retail trade		3.7	8.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	4.6	1.8
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	1.2	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	3.6	0.9
Food and beverage stores	445	3.2	1.1
Health and personal care stores	446	1.8	0.3
Gasoline stations	447	2.6	0.5
General merchandise stores	452	4.8	2.4
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	1.5	0.1
Nonstore retailers	454	3.1	0.3
Transportation and warehousing⁷		4.6	3.9
Truck transportation	484	4.3	1.7
Support activities for transportation	488	3.3	0.4
Couriers and messengers	492	6.4	0.5
Warehousing and storage	493	5.0	0.7
Utilities		2.4	0.3
Utilities	221	2.4	0.3
Information		1.0	0.4
Information		1.0	0.4
Telecommunications	517	1.8	0.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate		0.8	1.2
Finance and insurance		0.4	0.6
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.5	0.3

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	0.2	(⁸)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.4	0.2
Professional and business services		1.2	4.0
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.6	0.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	0.6	0.8
Management of companies and enterprises		0.5	0.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.5	2.8
Administrative and support services	561	2.3	2.4
Educational and health services		3.3	11.1
Educational services		1.3	0.4
Educational services	611	1.3	0.4
Health care and social assistance		3.5	10.7
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.5	2.2
Hospitals	622	4.7	5.1
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.0	2.4
Social assistance	624	2.1	1.0
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		2.8	5.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		2.7	0.7
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.2	0.3
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	2.2	(⁸)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	2.0	0.4
Accommodation and food services		2.8	4.6
Accommodation	721	2.4	0.6
Food services and drinking places	722	2.9	4.0

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
Other services (except public administration)		0.9	0.5
Other services (except public administration)		0.9	0.5
Personal and laundry services	812	1.2	0.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.5	0.1
State and local government⁴		--	--
State government⁴		--	--
Goods-producing⁴		5.6	0.3
Construction		5.6	0.3
Construction		5.6	0.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	5.6	0.3
Local government⁴		4.6	9.9
Service-providing		4.0	8.3
Educational and health services		3.2	4.5
Health care and social assistance		4.5	1.2
Hospitals	622	4.8	0.7
Public administration		6.1	2.8
Public administration		6.1	2.8

Table 4. Incidence rates¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates ¹	Numbers (in thousands)
<p>¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where</p> <p>N = number of injuries EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</p> <p>² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.</p> <p>³ <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012.</p> <p>⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</p> <p>⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i>, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</p> <p>⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</p> <p>⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</p> <p>⁸ Data too small to be displayed.</p> <p>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019</p>			

Industry sector ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹						Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
All industries including state and local government³	18.2	2.3	2.3	0.3	1.5	11.9	4.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	2.7
Private industry³	17.4	2.2	1.4	0.2	1.6	12.1	3.4	0.4	0.3	(⁶)	0.3	2.3
Goods-producing³	32.4	2.1	1.1	--	6.4	22.0	1.3	0.1	(⁶)	--	0.3	0.9
Natural resources and mining^{3,4}	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Construction	8.2	--	--	--	--	4.2	0.1	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)
Manufacturing	43.5	2.8	1.3	--	9.4	30.0	1.2	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.3	0.8
Service-providing	13.7	2.2	1.4	--	0.3	9.6	2.1	0.3	0.2	(⁶)	0.1	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁵	9.7	1.0	2.7	--	1.1	4.9	0.4	(⁶)	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.2
Wholesale trade	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--
Retail trade	8.0	--	2.2	--	--	4.3	0.2	(⁶)	0.1	(⁶)	--	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁵	18.2	--	--	--	--	10.1	0.2	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1
Utilities	60.2	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	--
Information	10.8	--	--	--	--	8.3	(⁶)	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Finance, insurance, and real estate	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--
Finance and insurance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--
Professional and business services	2.6	--	--	--	--	1.9	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1.7	--	--	--	--	1.3	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Management of companies and enterprises	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	--
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	4.6	--	--	--	--	3.2	0.1	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Educational and health services	28.9	--	2.0	--	--	19.1	1.0	--	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.6
Educational services	10.4	--	--	--	--	7.8	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Health care and social assistance	30.9	--	2.1	--	--	20.4	0.9	--	0.1	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.6
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	5.4	1.7	--	--	--	3.2	0.1	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	8.7	--	--	--	--	6.3	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Accommodation and food services	4.9	1.6	--	--	--	2.7	0.1	(⁶)	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Other services (except public administration)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	--
Other services (except public administration)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	(⁶)	--
State and local government³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
State government³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(⁶)	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where:
N = number of illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week,

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁵		3.0	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.5
Private industry⁵		2.8	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.3
Goods-producing⁵		3.4	1.9	0.9	1.1	1.4
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		3.9	2.4	1.0	1.3	1.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵		4.7	2.6	1.2	1.4	2.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁶		2.6	1.9	0.8	1.2	0.7
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	2.6	1.9	0.8	1.2	0.7
Construction		2.6	1.5	1.2	0.4	1.0
Construction		2.6	1.5	1.2	0.4	1.0
Construction of buildings	236	3.2	1.9	--	0.5	1.3
Nonresidential building construction	2362	2.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.2
Commercial and institutional building construction	23622	2.2	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	2.5	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.3
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	3.1	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.9
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	--	--	--	--	--
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	6.3	4.1	3.5	0.6	2.2
Roofing contractors	23816	2.4	1.4	--	--	--
Building equipment contractors	2382	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.0
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.7
Residential electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	238211	2.4	1.7	1.4	--	--
Nonresidential electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	238212	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	238222	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.9
Building finishing contractors	2383	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	1.2	0.7	0.6	--	0.5

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Manufacturing		3.6	2.1	0.8	1.4	1.5
Manufacturing		3.6	2.1	0.8	1.4	1.5
Food manufacturing	311	3.0	2.0	0.6	1.4	1.1
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	4.2	2.1	0.9	1.2	2.1
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	3.0	2.1	0.5	1.5	0.9
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	3.6	3.1	--	2.6	0.5
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	4.6	2.4	--	1.9	2.2
Wood product manufacturing	321	6.5	3.8	1.4	2.3	2.7
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.3	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.8
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.6	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.1
Pesticide, fertilizer, and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	3253	2.1	1.2	--	--	0.9
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3254	1.7	1.3	--	1.1	0.5
Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing	3255	3.2	1.9	--	1.2	1.4
Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	3256	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.8	1.0
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.4	2.0	0.7	1.3	1.5
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	3.1	1.8	0.6	1.2	1.3
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	4.7	2.7	0.8	1.8	2.0
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	4.1	2.7	1.3	1.4	1.4
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	3271	--	--	--	--	--
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	3.2	1.9	--	1.3	1.3
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3.8	2.4	1.5	0.9	1.4
Primary metal manufacturing	331	5.5	3.1	0.8	2.3	2.5
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.2	2.3	0.7	1.7	1.9
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	5.6	3.0	0.7	2.3	2.6
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	3.4	1.7	--	1.3	1.7
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	2.4	2.2	1.1	1.1	--
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	3.0	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	4.1	2.5	0.6	1.9	1.5
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.8	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.7
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	2.9	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.1
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	3.4	1.4	0.6	0.8	2.0
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	2.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.7
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6
Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	3344	1.0	0.7	--	0.5	0.3
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.7	1.8	0.6	1.2	0.9
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	4.9	2.4	1.1	1.3	2.5

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	4.8	3.0	0.9	2.1	1.8
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	2.6	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.8
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	2.2	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	--	--	--	--	--
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	3391	3.8	3.1	1.4	1.7	0.7
Service-providing		2.6	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		3.7	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.5
Wholesale trade		2.9	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.2
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	3.2	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.5
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	8.9	4.4	1.2	3.3	--
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	7.1	3.0	1.6	--	--
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.4	--
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.1	2.2	0.9	1.3	1.0
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	4.3	3.6	1.3	2.3	0.7
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	1.3	1.1	--	0.6	--
Retail trade		3.7	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.6
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	4.7	2.3	1.7	0.6	2.4
Other motor vehicle dealers	4412	0.6	--	--	--	--
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	6.7	3.5	--	1.1	3.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	3.6	2.2	1.0	1.3	1.4
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	4.0	2.6	1.1	1.5	1.4
Food and beverage stores	445	3.2	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.1
Grocery stores	4451	3.5	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.3
Specialty food stores	4452	1.6	1.4	1.4	--	--
Health and personal care stores	446	2.0	0.8	0.6	--	1.1
Gasoline stations	447	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.6	--
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	--	0.7	--	--	--
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	--	0.7	--	0.6	--
General merchandise stores	452	5.0	3.0	0.7	2.3	2.0
Department stores	4521	3.2	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.0

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Other general merchandise stores	4529	5.5	3.2	0.6	2.7	2.3
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	1.5	1.4	--	0.8	--
Nonstore retailers	454	3.1	2.9	--	1.0	0.2
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	4541	1.9	1.7	0.4	1.3	0.3
Transportation and warehousing⁸		4.8	3.4	2.1	1.3	1.4
Truck transportation	484	4.4	2.8	2.2	0.7	1.6
General freight trucking	4841	5.0	3.3	2.7	0.6	1.7
General freight trucking, long-distance	48412	4.9	3.1	2.5	0.6	1.7
Support activities for transportation	488	3.3	2.5	1.5	--	--
Couriers and messengers	492	6.7	5.3	2.2	3.1	1.4
Warehousing and storage	493	5.3	4.2	2.3	1.9	1.1
Utilities		3.0	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.2
Utilities	221	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.2
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	3.4	2.0	1.4	0.7	1.3
Information		1.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.4
Information		1.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.4
Telecommunications	517	1.9	1.6	1.6	--	0.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate		0.8	0.5	--	0.1	0.3
Finance and insurance		0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.6	0.3	0.2	--	0.3
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	0.3	0.1	--	--	0.2
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.4	0.2	0.1	--	0.3
Professional and business services		1.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Architectural, engineering, and related services	5413	0.3	0.1	--	0.1	0.2
Computer systems design and related services	5415	--	--	--	--	--
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	5416	0.2	--	--	--	0.1
Advertising, public relations, and related services	5418	1.1	0.7	0.4	--	0.4
Other professional, scientific, and technical services	5419	3.9	0.6	0.2	0.4	3.3
Management of companies and enterprises		0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.5	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.8
Administrative and support services	561	2.3	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.8
Educational and health services		3.6	1.3	0.5	0.8	2.3
Educational services		1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.0
Educational services	611	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.0
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	1.2	0.4	--	--	0.9
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.4
Other schools and instruction	6116	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		3.8	1.4	0.6	0.8	2.4
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	2.0
Offices of physicians	6211	1.7	0.2	0.1	--	1.4
Outpatient care centers	6214	4.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	4.0
Home health care services	6216	5.3	2.3	0.7	1.6	3.0
Hospitals	622	5.1	1.8	0.5	1.2	3.3
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	4.9	1.6	0.5	1.1	3.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.5	2.3	1.0	1.3	2.2
Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	6231	4.9	2.7	1.2	1.5	2.2
Residential intellectual and developmental disability, mental health, and substance abuse facilities	6232	3.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.8
Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly	6233	4.0	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.6
Other residential care facilities	6239	3.2	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.6
Social assistance	624	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.4
Individual and family services	6241	2.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.7

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Child day care services	6244	--	0.6	0.6	--	--
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		2.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		2.8	1.6	0.4	1.2	1.2
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.3	3.6	0.6	3.0	1.7
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	2.4	1.4	--	1.4	--
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.0
Accommodation and food services		2.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.0
Accommodation	721	2.5	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.4
Food services and drinking places	722	2.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.1
Special food services	7223	4.7	2.0	1.4	0.6	2.7
Restaurants and other eating places	7225	2.9	0.8	0.5	0.2	2.2
Restaurants and other eating places	72251	2.9	0.8	0.5	0.2	2.2
Full-service restaurants	722511	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.3
Limited-service restaurants	722513	3.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	2.9
Other services (except public administration)		1.7	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.4
Other services (except public administration)		1.7	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.4
Repair and maintenance	811	2.7	2.3	--	--	--
Personal and laundry services	812	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
State and local government⁵		--	--	--	--	--
State government⁵		--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁵		5.8	1.0	1.0	--	4.8
Construction		5.8	1.0	1.0	--	4.8
Construction		5.8	1.0	1.0	--	4.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	5.8	1.0	1.0	--	4.8

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Local government⁵	622	4.8	2.2	1.5	0.7	2.6
Service-providing		4.2	2.1	1.4	0.7	2.1
Educational and health services		3.5	1.9	1.1	0.7	1.6
Health care and social assistance		4.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	4.1
Hospitals		5.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	4.0
Public administration		6.2	2.9	--	0.6	3.3
Public administration		6.2	2.9	--	0.6	3.3

Table 6. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁹ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2018

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
All industries including state and local government⁴		68.1	34.3	19.4	14.9	33.9
Private industry⁴		53.6	28.0	14.6	13.4	25.7
Goods-producing⁴		13.0	7.6	3.4	4.2	5.5
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵		0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁶	212	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)
Construction		2.9	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.2
Construction		2.9	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.2
Construction of buildings	236	0.8	0.5	--	0.1	0.3
Nonresidential building construction	2362	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Commercial and institutional building construction	23622	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Specialty trade contractors	238	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.7
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	--	--	--	--	--
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Roofing contractors	23816	0.1	(⁸)	--	--	--
Building equipment contractors	2382	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Residential electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	238211	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	--
Nonresidential electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	238212	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	238222	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2018

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Building finishing contractors	2383	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	0.1
Manufacturing		9.7	5.6	2.0	3.6	4.1
Manufacturing		9.7	5.6	2.0	3.6	4.1
Food manufacturing	311	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.4
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Wood product manufacturing	321	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Pesticide, fertilizer, and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	3253	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3254	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)
Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing	3255	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	3256	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	3271	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.4	0.2	(⁸)	0.1	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.6
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Machinery manufacturing	333	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2018

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	3344	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.1
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	--	--	--	--	--
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	3391	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)
Service-providing		40.5	20.3	11.1	9.2	20.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		16.3	9.9	5.1	4.8	6.4
Wholesale trade		3.3	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.9
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	--
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	0.4	0.2	0.1	--	--
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	--
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	0.1	0.1	--	(⁸)	(⁸)
Retail trade		8.7	4.9	2.4	2.5	3.7
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.0
Other motor vehicle dealers	4412	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	--
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	0.8	0.4	--	0.1	0.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2018

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Food and beverage stores	445	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
Grocery stores	4451	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
Specialty food stores	4452	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	--
Health and personal care stores	446	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Gasoline stations	447	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	--
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	--	0.1	--	--	--
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	--	(⁸)	--	(⁸)	--
General merchandise stores	452	2.4	1.5	0.3	1.1	1.0
Department stores	4521	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other general merchandise stores	4529	2.1	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.9
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	--
Nonstore retailers	454	0.3	0.3	--	0.1	(⁸)
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	4541	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)
Transportation and warehousing⁷		4.1	2.9	1.8	1.1	1.2
Truck transportation	484	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.7
General freight trucking	4841	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.5
General freight trucking, long-distance	48412	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.4
Support activities for transportation	488	0.4	0.3	0.2	--	--
Couriers and messengers	492	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Warehousing and storage	493	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2
Utilities		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Utilities	221	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Information		0.5	0.3	0.3	(⁸)	0.2
Information		0.5	0.3	0.3	(⁸)	0.2
Telecommunications	517	0.3	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)
Finance, insurance, and real estate		1.2	0.8	--	0.1	0.5

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2018

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Finance and insurance		0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.3	0.2	0.1	--	0.2
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	(⁸)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.2	0.1	(⁸)	--	0.1
Professional and business services		4.1	2.3	1.7	0.6	1.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Architectural, engineering, and related services	5413	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Computer systems design and related services	5415	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	5416	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	(⁸)	(⁸)
Advertising, public relations, and related services	5418	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	--	(⁸)
Other professional, scientific, and technical services	5419	0.5	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises		0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.9	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.9
Administrative and support services	561	2.5	1.6	1.3	0.3	0.9
Educational and health services		12.1	4.5	1.8	2.6	7.6
Educational services		0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Educational services	611	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	--	0.1
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Other schools and instruction	6116	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Health care and social assistance		11.6	4.3	1.7	2.6	7.3

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2018

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.8
Offices of physicians	6211	0.6	0.1	(⁸)	--	0.5
Outpatient care centers	6214	0.6	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.5
Home health care services	6216	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Hospitals	622	5.5	1.9	0.6	1.3	3.6
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	5.0	1.7	0.5	1.2	3.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	2.6	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.3
Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	6231	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.8
Residential intellectual and developmental disability, mental health, and substance abuse facilities	6232	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly	6233	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other residential care facilities	6239	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Social assistance	624	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7
Individual and family services	6241	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Child day care services	6244	--	0.1	0.1	--	--
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		5.4	1.8	0.9	0.9	3.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	0.1	0.1
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	--
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Accommodation and food services		4.7	1.4	0.8	0.6	3.3
Accommodation	721	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Food services and drinking places	722	4.0	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.9
Special food services	7223	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
Restaurants and other eating places	7225	3.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	2.7
Restaurants and other eating places	72251	3.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	2.7
Full-service restaurants	722511	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.8
Limited-service restaurants	722513	1.9	0.3	0.3	(⁸)	1.6

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2018

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Other services (except public administration)		1.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2
Other services (except public administration)		1.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2
Repair and maintenance	811	0.6	0.5	--	--	--
Personal and laundry services	812	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
State and local government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
State government⁴		--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁴		0.3	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Construction		0.3	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Construction		0.3	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	0.3	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Local government⁴		10.3	4.7	3.2	1.5	5.6
Service-providing		8.8	4.4	2.9	1.5	4.4
Educational and health services		4.9	2.6	1.6	1.0	2.3
Health care and social assistance		1.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1
Hospitals	622	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Public administration		2.9	1.4	--	0.3	1.5
Public administration		2.9	1.4	--	0.3	1.5

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, Missouri, 2018

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work ³	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁸ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including state and local government⁴		18.2	2.3	2.3	0.3	1.5	11.9
Private industry⁴		17.4	2.2	1.4	0.2	1.6	12.1
Goods-producing⁴		32.4	2.1	1.1	--	6.4	22.0
Natural resources and mining^{4,6}		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁶		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁷	212	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction		8.2	--	--	--	(⁵)	4.2
Construction		8.2	--	--	--	(⁵)	4.2
Construction of buildings	236	5.7	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Specialty trade contractors	238	7.4	(⁵)	--	--	(⁵)	2.2
Manufacturing		43.5	2.8	1.3	(⁵)	9.4	30.0
Manufacturing		43.5	2.8	1.3	(⁵)	9.4	30.0
Food manufacturing	311	49.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	12.9	34.0
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Wood product manufacturing	321	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Chemical manufacturing	325	29.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	11.6	15.9
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	17.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	10.6	(⁵)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	(⁵)	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Primary metal manufacturing	331	108.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	19.1	5.0	--	(⁵)	10.1	(⁵)

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Machinery manufacturing	333	20.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	8.1	7.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	27.9	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	23.3
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	119.8	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	12.7	102.1
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--	(⁵)
Service-providing		13.7	2.2	1.4	(⁵)	0.3	9.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		9.7	1.0	2.7	(⁵)	1.1	4.9
Wholesale trade		2.0	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	5.7	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Retail trade		8.0	(⁵)	2.2	(⁵)	--	4.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Food and beverage stores	445	8.5	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	6.1
Health and personal care stores	446	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Gasoline stations	447	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
General merchandise stores	452	17.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	14.3
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Nonstore retailers	454	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Transportation and warehousing⁸		18.2	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	10.1
Truck transportation	484	17.2	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	5.2
Support activities for transportation	488	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Couriers and messengers	492	26.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	26.9
Warehousing and storage	493	33.0	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Utilities		60.2	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Utilities	221	60.2	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Information		10.8	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	8.3
Information		10.8	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	8.3
Telecommunications	517	13.2	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Finance, insurance, and real estate		--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Finance and insurance		--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Professional and business services		2.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.9
Professional, scientific, and technical services		1.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.3
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	1.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1.3
Management of companies and enterprises		--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		4.6	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.2
Administrative and support services	561	4.9	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.4
Educational and health services		28.9	--	2.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	19.1
Educational services		10.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	7.8

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Educational services	611	10.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	7.8
Health care and social assistance		30.9	--	2.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	20.4
Ambulatory health care services	621	--	(⁵)	1.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Hospitals	622	34.1	3.5	3.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	26.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	11.7
Social assistance	624	8.3	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	5.5
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		5.4	1.7	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		8.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	6.3
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Accommodation and food services		4.9	1.6	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.7
Accommodation	721	8.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Food services and drinking places	722	4.1	1.2	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	2.3
Other services (except public administration)		--	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Other services (except public administration)		--	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Repair and maintenance	811	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Personal and laundry services	812	--	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	8.3
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	(⁵)	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
State and local government⁴		--	--	--	--	--	--
State government⁴		--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing⁴		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Construction	237	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Construction		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Heavy and civil engineering construction		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Local government⁴		--	--	--	--	(⁵)	--
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	(⁵)	--
Educational and health services	622	--	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)	--
Health care and social assistance		18.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	16.8
Hospitals		33.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	31.2
Public administration		--	(⁵)	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)
Public administration		--	(⁵)	--	--	(⁵)	(⁵)

Table 8. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<div><div><div><div><div><div>¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where</div><div>N = number of illnesses</div><div>EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year</div><div>20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</div></div></div><div><div><div><div><div><div>² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.</div><div>³ <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012.</div><div>⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</div><div>⁵ Data too small to be displayed.</div><div>⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i>, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div><div>⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div><div>⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</div></div></div><div><div>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.</div><div>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019</div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div> </							

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2018

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
All industries including state and local government³		4.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	2.7
Private industry³		3.4	0.4	0.3	(⁴)	0.3	2.3
Goods-producing³		1.3	0.1	(⁴)	--	0.3	0.9
Natural resources and mining^{3,5}		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁶	212	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction		0.1	--	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction		0.1	--	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction of buildings	236	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Specialty trade contractors	238	0.1	(⁴)	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)
Manufacturing		1.2	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3	0.8
Manufacturing		1.2	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3	0.8
Food manufacturing	311	0.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	0.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Wood product manufacturing	321	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	(⁴)	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Primary metal manufacturing	331	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2018

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Machinery manufacturing	333	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	0.5	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1	0.5
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Service-providing		2.1	0.3	0.2	(⁴)	0.1	1.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		0.4	(⁴)	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.2
Wholesale trade		(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Retail trade		0.2	(⁴)	0.1	(⁴)	--	0.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Food and beverage stores	445	(⁴)	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Health and personal care stores	446	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Gasoline stations	447	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
General merchandise stores	452	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Nonstore retailers	454	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Transportation and warehousing⁷		0.2	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Truck transportation	484	0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Support activities for transportation	488	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Couriers and messengers	492	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Warehousing and storage	493	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2018

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Utilities		0.1	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Utilities	221	0.1	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Information		(⁴)	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Information		(⁴)	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Telecommunications	517	(⁴)	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Finance, insurance, and real estate		--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Finance and insurance		--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Professional and business services		0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Management of companies and enterprises		--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Administrative and support services	561	0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Educational and health services		1.0	--	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.6
Educational services		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2018

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Educational services	611	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Health care and social assistance		0.9	--	0.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.6
Ambulatory health care services	621	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Hospitals	622	0.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.3
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Social assistance	624	(⁴)	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Accommodation and food services		0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Accommodation	721	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Food services and drinking places	722	0.1	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Other services (except public administration)		--	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Other services (except public administration)		--	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Repair and maintenance	811	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Personal and laundry services	812	--	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	(⁴)	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
State and local government³		--	--	--	--	--	--
State government³		--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods-producing³		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2018

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Construction	237	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Construction		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Heavy and civil engineering construction		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Local government³		--	--	--	--	(⁴)	--
Service-providing		--	--	--	--	(⁴)	--
Educational and health services	622	--	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)	--
Health care and social assistance		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Hospitals		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Public administration		--	(⁴)	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)
Public administration		--	(⁴)	--	--	(⁴)	(⁴)

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, Missouri, 2018

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin diseases or disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data too small to be displayed.

⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
All industries including state and local government⁴		2.9	64.0	3.6	2.6
Private industry⁴		2.6	50.3	2.9	2.6
Goods-producing⁴		3.0	11.8	4.3	4.2
Natural resources and mining^{4,5}		3.8	0.5	20.1	21.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁴		4.7	0.3	27.0	28.6
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction⁵		2.3	0.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Mining (except oil and gas) ⁶	212	2.3	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Construction		2.5	2.8	14.1	14.0
Construction		2.5	2.8	14.1	14.0
Construction of buildings	236	3.1	0.8	29.0	26.5
Nonresidential building construction	2362	2.0	0.3	24.7	24.4
Commercial and institutional building construction	23622	2.2	0.3	25.0	24.9
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	2.3	0.3	20.4	26.6
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	2.6	0.1	25.0	23.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	2.3	1.7	18.3	18.8
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	--	--	--	--
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors	23811	6.3	0.2	27.0	27.8
Roofing contractors	23816	2.4	0.1	38.5	46.1
Building equipment contractors	2382	2.2	0.8	21.3	20.2
Electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	23821	1.6	0.2	25.9	26.3
Residential electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	238211	2.4	0.1	48.1	40.7
Nonresidential electrical contractors and other wiring installation contractors	238212	1.4	0.1	34.3	34.3
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	238222	1.7	0.2	23.9	25.8
Building finishing contractors	2383	1.9	0.2	32.7	32.4

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	1.1	0.1	32.4	34.0
Manufacturing		3.2	8.5	3.4	3.3
Manufacturing		3.2	8.5	3.4	3.3
Food manufacturing	311	2.5	1.0	8.4	7.7
Dairy product manufacturing	3115	3.4	0.2	20.8	22.8
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	2.3	0.4	2.6	2.9
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	3118	3.3	0.1	36.9	33.2
Leather and allied product manufacturing	316	4.0	(⁸)	27.3	25.8
Wood product manufacturing	321	6.5	0.5	16.5	15.3
Chemical manufacturing	325	2.0	0.4	7.6	7.2
Basic chemical manufacturing	3251	3.1	0.1	23.0	22.3
Pesticide, fertilizer, and other agricultural chemical manufacturing	3253	1.9	(⁸)	8.3	7.9
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	3254	1.5	0.1	11.4	12.0
Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing	3255	2.8	0.1	14.5	14.8
Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	3256	2.0	0.1	8.3	8.0
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	3.2	0.5	13.1	13.2
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	2.9	0.4	17.2	17.6
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	4.6	0.2	13.8	12.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	3.9	0.3	23.2	24.4
Clay product and refractory manufacturing	3271	--	(⁸)	29.7	26.9
Glass and glass product manufacturing	3272	3.1	(⁸)	7.1	6.2
Cement and concrete product manufacturing	3273	3.7	0.2	36.4	40.1
Primary metal manufacturing	331	4.5	0.3	15.0	14.5
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	4.0	1.3	9.4	8.5
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	3323	5.4	0.5	10.7	9.0
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	3324	3.1	0.1	26.3	26.4
Spring and wire product manufacturing	3326	2.4	(⁸)	45.5	46.5
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	3328	2.8	0.1	12.9	15.1
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing	3329	4.0	0.3	14.3	14.7
Machinery manufacturing	333	3.6	1.0	10.0	9.6
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing	3334	2.8	0.2	2.5	2.6
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	3335	3.1	0.2	29.9	29.4
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	3339	2.8	0.1	17.7	17.5

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	0.9	0.1	27.9	30.6
Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	3344	0.7	(⁸)	21.0	22.3
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	335	2.6	0.3	10.0	10.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	3.7	1.7	4.5	4.3
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	4.3	0.4	10.1	9.7
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	2.5	0.2	19.2	20.0
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3371	2.1	0.1	28.6	27.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	--	--	--	--
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	3391	3.3	0.1	50.7	48.1
Service-providing		2.5	38.4	3.5	3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		3.6	15.9	6.0	5.4
Wholesale trade		2.9	3.2	16.9	13.2
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	3.2	2.0	25.1	19.1
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers	4231	8.9	0.8	45.6	38.6
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers	4237	7.1	0.4	39.9	40.9
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	2.3	0.3	35.2	35.8
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	3.1	1.2	15.0	15.9
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	4.3	0.5	20.7	21.1
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	1.3	0.1	36.2	36.6
Retail trade		3.7	8.5	8.4	8.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	4.6	1.8	26.4	26.6
Other motor vehicle dealers	4412	0.6	(⁸)	47.6	48.9
Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores	4413	6.4	0.8	28.4	29.2
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	1.2	0.1	39.2	43.2
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	3.6	0.9	10.2	10.1
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	3.9	0.8	10.5	10.2
Food and beverage stores	445	3.2	1.1	8.4	8.4
Grocery stores	4451	3.4	1.0	8.8	8.5
Specialty food stores	4452	1.6	(⁸)	39.8	51.5

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Health and personal care stores	446	1.8	0.3	40.5	39.3
Gasoline stations	447	2.6	0.5	34.7	35.3
General merchandise stores	452	4.8	2.4	8.5	8.4
Department stores	4521	3.2	0.4	10.5	10.6
Other general merchandise stores	4529	5.3	2.0	9.9	9.8
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	1.5	0.1	55.9	61.2
Nonstore retailers	454	3.1	0.3	46.9	35.5
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	4541	1.9	0.2	20.0	20.3
Transportation and warehousing⁷		4.6	3.9	7.6	7.7
Truck transportation	484	4.3	1.7	12.9	12.5
General freight trucking	4841	4.8	1.4	14.4	14.6
General freight trucking, long-distance	48412	4.8	1.2	15.8	15.9
Support activities for transportation	488	3.3	0.4	38.9	40.2
Couriers and messengers	492	6.4	0.5	13.8	11.5
Warehousing and storage	493	5.0	0.7	11.7	11.1
Utilities		2.4	0.3	25.7	24.8
Utilities	221	2.4	0.3	25.7	24.8
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	2211	2.6	0.2	29.2	29.0
Information		1.0	0.4	26.3	26.1
Information		1.0	0.4	26.3	26.1
Telecommunications	517	1.8	0.2	40.5	40.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate		0.8	1.2	27.7	27.1
Finance and insurance		0.4	0.6	17.3	17.0
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	0.5	0.3	27.8	28.0
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	523	0.2	(⁸)	23.3	23.0
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	0.4	0.2	22.0	22.3

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Professional and business services		1.2	4.0	16.1	15.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services		0.6	0.8	17.1	15.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	0.6	0.8	17.1	15.6
Architectural, engineering, and related services	5413	0.3	0.1	23.1	22.6
Computer systems design and related services	5415	--	(⁸)	29.9	29.8
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	5416	0.2	(⁸)	35.0	33.6
Advertising, public relations, and related services	5418	1.1	0.1	24.2	24.2
Other professional, scientific, and technical services	5419	3.8	0.5	24.7	24.3
Management of companies and enterprises		0.5	0.3	31.4	31.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services		2.5	2.8	21.1	21.2
Administrative and support services	561	2.3	2.4	23.5	23.7
Educational and health services		3.3	11.1	3.2	2.9
Educational services		1.3	0.4	6.4	4.7
Educational services	611	1.3	0.4	6.4	4.7
Elementary and secondary schools	6111	1.2	0.1	29.4	24.5
Colleges, universities, and professional schools	6113	1.7	0.3	1.9	1.7
Other schools and instruction	6116	--	(⁸)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Health care and social assistance		3.5	10.7	3.3	3.0
Ambulatory health care services	621	2.5	2.2	10.9	10.3
Offices of physicians	6211	1.6	0.5	22.8	21.5
Outpatient care centers	6214	3.4	0.4	23.1	24.9
Home health care services	6216	5.2	0.7	18.9	18.8
Hospitals	622	4.7	5.1	1.6	1.8
General medical and surgical hospitals	6221	4.6	4.7	0.4	1.0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	4.0	2.4	5.6	5.1

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Nursing care facilities (skilled nursing facilities)	6231	4.2	1.5	6.1	5.5
Residential intellectual and developmental disability, mental health, and substance abuse facilities	6232	3.7	0.4	19.6	18.0
Continuing care retirement communities and assisted living facilities for the elderly	6233	3.8	0.4	9.6	10.1
Other residential care facilities	6239	3.1	0.1	30.1	25.5
Social assistance	624	2.1	1.0	17.9	17.9
Individual and family services	6241	2.4	0.6	18.8	18.3
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality		2.8	5.3	7.4	7.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation		2.7	0.7	12.2	12.0
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	5.2	0.3	22.7	26.1
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	712	2.2	(⁸)	44.3	40.6
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	2.0	0.4	10.8	11.1
Accommodation and food services		2.8	4.6	8.2	7.9
Accommodation	721	2.4	0.6	14.0	13.9
Food services and drinking places	722	2.9	4.0	9.3	8.9
Special food services	7223	4.3	0.3	13.8	14.5
Restaurants and other eating places	7225	2.9	3.6	10.0	9.6
Restaurants and other eating places	72251	2.9	3.6	10.0	9.6
Full-service restaurants	722511	1.9	1.2	13.8	13.5
Limited-service restaurants	722513	3.4	1.9	12.1	12.1
Other services (except public administration)		0.9	0.5	24.8	25.0
Other services (except public administration)		0.9	0.5	24.8	25.0
Personal and laundry services	812	1.2	0.2	35.3	34.5
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	0.5	0.1	25.1	20.8
State and local government⁴		--	--	--	--
State government⁴		--	--	--	--

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
Goods-producing⁴		5.6	0.3	22.0	22.1
Construction		5.6	0.3	22.0	22.1
Construction		5.6	0.3	22.0	22.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	5.6	0.3	22.0	22.1
Local government⁴		4.6	9.9	17.2	9.7
Service-providing		4.0	8.3	13.3	11.4
Educational and health services		3.2	4.5	17.3	16.7
Health care and social assistance		4.5	1.2	29.2	26.6
Hospitals	622	4.8	0.7	15.7	14.6
Public administration		6.1	2.8	19.7	17.9
Public administration		6.1	2.8	19.7	17.9

Table 10. Incidence rate¹ and number of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, Missouri, 2018

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rate ¹	Number of cases (thousands)	Percent relative standard errors	
				Incidence rates	Numbers
<div>¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where N = number of injuries EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</div> <div>² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.</div> <div>³ <i>North American Industry Classification System</i> -- United States, 2012.</div> <div>⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.</div> <div>⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the <i>North American Industry Classification System</i>, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div> <div>⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.</div> <div>⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.</div> <div>⁸ Data too small to be displayed.</div> <div>⁹ Relative standard errors were not calculated for mining, except oil and gas (NAICS 212), and rail transportation (NAICS 482).</div> <div>¹⁰ Percent relative standard error less than 0.05.</div> <div>NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines.</div> <div>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019</div>					

Table 11. Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and case types, 2016-2018, Missouri

Industry sector ²	Total recordable cases			Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction									Other recordable cases		
				Total			Cases with days away from work ⁶			Cases with job transfer or restriction					
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
All industries including state and local government ³	2.8	2.8	3.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.5
Private industry ³	2.8	2.6	2.8	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.3
Goods-producing ³	3.7	3.5	3.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	5.3	4.0	3.9	4.0	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.0	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³	6.2	4.8	4.7	4.7	2.1	2.6	2.1	1.2	1.2	2.6	0.8	1.4	1.5	--	2.1
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction ⁴	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7
Construction	2.4	3.0	2.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.0
Manufacturing	4.1	3.8	3.6	2.4	2.1	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.5
Service-providing	2.5	2.4	2.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	3.1	3.1	3.7	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5
Wholesale trade	2.5	2.0	2.9	1.4	1.3	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.2
Retail trade	2.9	3.2	3.7	1.8	1.7	2.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.6
Transportation and warehousing ⁵	4.5	4.2	4.8	3.2	3.0	3.4	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4
Utilities	3.0	3.5	3.0	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.2
Information	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	--	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3
Finance and insurance	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	(⁷)	0.2	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	2.0	1.5	--	1.0	0.9	--	0.2	0.3	--	0.8	0.7	--	1.1	0.6	--
Professional and business services	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5
Professional, scientific, and technical services	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(⁷)	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4
Management of companies and enterprises	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	1.9	1.6	2.5	1.1	0.7	1.7	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.8
Educational and health services	3.7	3.6	3.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	2.2	2.3	2.3
Educational services	1.7	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.3	1.0
Health care and social assistance	3.9	3.8	3.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.3	2.4	2.4
Leisure, entertainment, and hospitality	3.2	3.0	2.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.2	1.9	1.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3.9	3.9	2.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.2
Accommodation and food services	3.1	2.9	2.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.2	1.8	2.0
Other services (except public administration)	2.1	1.5	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.3	--	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.4
Other services (except public administration)	2.1	1.5	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.3	--	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.4
State and local government ³	3.3	--	--	1.6	--	--	1.1	--	--	0.5	--	--	1.7	--	--
State government ³	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Local government ³	3.4	3.8	4.8	1.8	1.2	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.6	2.6	2.6

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2012.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*, 2012 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁷ Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

2018 CASE & DEMOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS

Private industry

Private industry

- There were 14,570 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2018. The incidence rate was 75.3 (per 10,000 full-time workers). This rate was statistically significantly increased from the 2017 rate of 57.9.
- There were seven median days away from work in private industry in 2018.

Goods-producing industries

- Goods-producing sectors had 3,420 (23.5%) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2018. The incidence rate for the total goods-producing sectors was 87.7.
- Private industry goods-producing sectors had ten median days away from work in 2018.
- The manufacturing major industry sector had 2,000 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2018. The incidence rate was 75.1.
- The natural resources and mining, and construction major industry sectors each had ten median days away from work in 2018. The incidence rate for construction was 116.1. Natural resources and mining had an incidence rate of 104.3.

Service-providing industries

- Service-providing sectors had 11,110 (76.3%) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2018. The incidence rate for the total service-providing sectors was 72.1, statistically significantly increased from the 2017 rate of 47.3.
- Private industry service-providing sectors had six median days away from work in 2018.
- The trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector had 5,140 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2018. The incidence rate was 116.9, statistically significantly increased from 79.4 in 2017.
- The information major industry sector had 23 median days away from work in 2018. The incidence rate was 65.8.

Gender and Ethnicity

- Male workers accounted for 67.5% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. Female workers accounted for 32.2% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Male workers had eight median days away from work; female workers had five median days.
- White only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 40.6% of the injuries and illnesses. The race or ethnic origin was not reported in 47.4% of the cases.
- Black or African American workers had seven median days away from work.

Age of Worker

- Workers aged 55 to 64 accounted for 23.7% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers who were 45 to 54 years old accounted for 21.8% and workers aged 25 to 34 accounted for 20.0%.
- Workers aged 45 to 54 years and 55 to 64 years each had 12 median days away from work. Workers aged 65 and over and workers aged 35 to 44 each had seven median days away from work.

Years on the Job

- Workers with 1 to 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 33.2% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers with more than 5 years of service accounted for 29.0%.
- Workers with 3 to 11 months of service had ten median days away from work. Workers with 5 or more years of service had nine median days away from work.

Occupation

- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was transportation and material moving occupations with 3,660 (25.1% of the private industry total). This number was statistically significantly higher than the number of cases in 2017. Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations had 2,040 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2018.
- Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations had 75 median days away from work in 2018. Computer and mathematical occupations had 16 median days away from work.
- Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand had 1230 injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2018. This number was statistically significantly increased from 2017.
- The worker occupation with the second most injuries and illnesses was heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers with 1,190. This number of cases was statistically significantly higher than in 2017.
- Maintenance and repair workers, general had 116 median days away from work. Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers had 39 median days away from work. Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers had 38 median days away from work.

Event Characteristics

- Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 38.5% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Upper extremities was the part of body accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (35.6%).
- Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the source of injury, illness accounting for 17.6% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Overexertion and bodily reaction was the event or exposure accounting for the most injuries and illnesses (33.3%).
- The time of event category, 8:01 A.M. to 12:00 P.M., accounted for 31.6% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in private industry in 2018.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 2- 4 hours, had 20.2% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Thursday was the day of the week accounting for 20.9% of the injuries and illnesses.

State government

Goods- Producing Industries

- There were 50 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri state government goods-producing industries in 2018. The incidence rate was 95.4, not statistically significantly changed from the 2017 rate of 105.9.
- There were 50 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Missouri state government construction major industry sector in 2018. The incidence rate was 95.4.
- There were three median days away from work in state government goods-producing industries and also in state government construction in 2018.

Gender

- Male workers accounted for 80.0% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in both total goods-producing industries and construction.

Years on the Job

- Workers with more than 5 years of service with the employer accounted for 60.0% of the injuries and illnesses in both total goods-producing industries and construction. Workers with 1 to 5 years of service accounted for 40.0% of the injuries and illnesses.

Occupation

- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was construction and extraction occupations with 40 (80% of the state government goods-producing total).

Event Characteristics

- Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury, illness in 80.0% of the cases for total goods-producing sectors and construction.
- Vehicles was the source in 40.0% of the cases.
- The time of event category, 8:01 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. accounted for 40.0% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the total goods-producing sectors as well as construction.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 2-4 hours, had 40.0% of the injuries and illnesses for both goods-producing sectors and construction.

Local government

Local government

- There were 3,200 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri local government in 2018. This was a statistically significant increase from the 1,580 injuries and illnesses in 2017. The incidence rate was 150.1.
- There were nine median days away from work in local government in 2018, down from 23 in 2017.

Service-Providing Industries

- There were 2,890 (90.3% of the total local government cases) nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri local government service-providing sectors in 2018. The incidence rate was 139.2.
- There were 20 median days away from work in local government service-providing industries.

Gender and Ethnicity

- Male workers accounted for 70.3% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in local government. Female workers accounted for 29.7% of the injuries and illnesses.
- White only was the race or ethnic origin accounting for 80.0% of the injuries and illnesses in local government.
- Male workers had 20 median days away from work; female workers had 4 median days.
- White workers had 20 median days away from work.

Age of Worker

- Workers aged 45 to 54 accounted for 28.8% of the injuries and illnesses. Workers aged 55 to 64 accounted for 24.1%.
- Workers aged 20 to 24 years had 70 median days away from work. Workers aged 65 years and over had 20 median days away from work.

Years on the Job

- Workers with more than 5 years of service accounted for 70.9% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Workers with 3 to 11 months of service had 30 median days away from work. Workers with more than 5 years of service had 17 median days away from work.

Occupation

- The major occupational group with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work was installation, maintenance, and repair occupations with 830 (25.9% of the local government total). Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations had 670 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Production occupations had 34 median days away from work. Protective service, and transportation and material moving occupations each had 30 median days away from work.
- The worker occupation with the most injuries and illnesses was janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners, with 640 (20.0% of the total). Maintenance and repair workers, general had 620 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.

- Police and sheriff's patrol officers had 70 median days away from work. Water and wastewater treatment plant and system operators had 30 median days away from work.

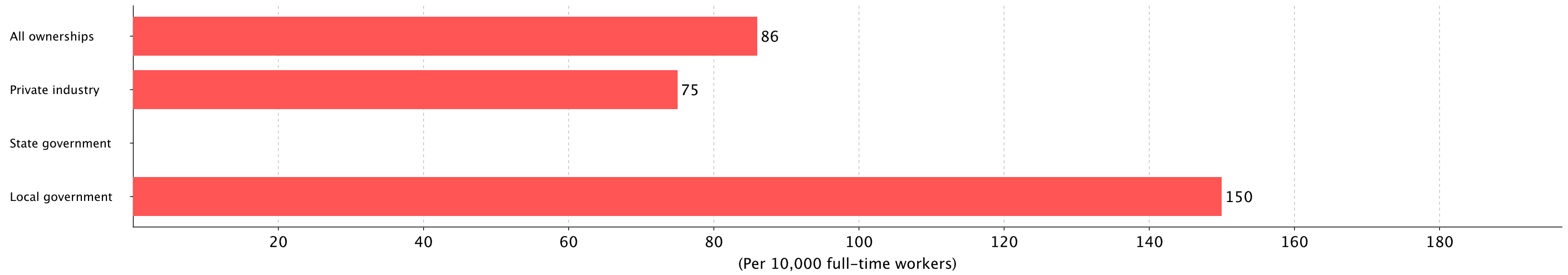
Event Characteristics

- Sprains, strains, tears was the nature of injury, illness accounting for 42.8% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Upper extremities was the part of body accounting for 45.6% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the source of injury, illness accounting for 34.4% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.
- Falls, slips, trips accounted for 58.8%, with fall on same level accounting for 28.4% and fall to lower level accounting for 26.6%.
- The time of event category, 12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M., accounted for 47.5% of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in local government in 2018.
- The hours on the job before event occurred category, 4-6 hours, had 26.9% of the injuries and illnesses.
- Monday was the day of the week accounting for 39.1% of the injuries and illnesses.

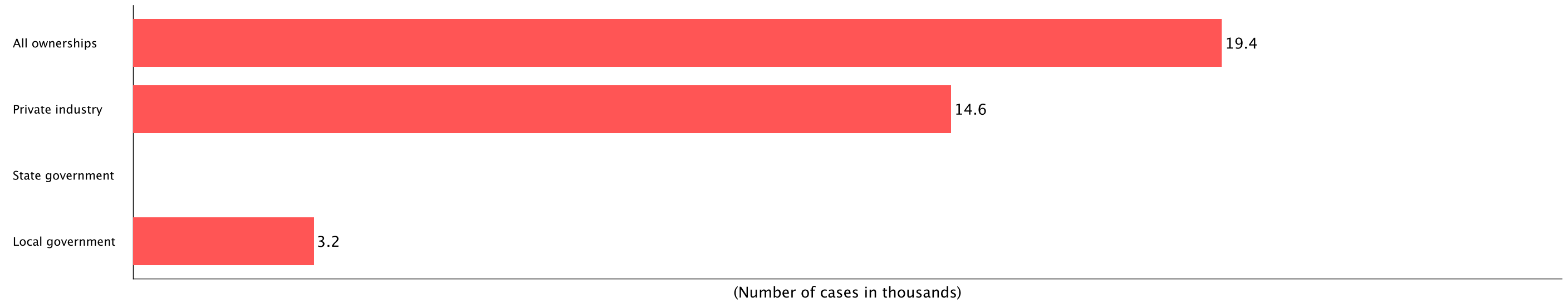
Rate and Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, Missouri, 2018

Ownership	Rates	Counts in thousands
All ownerships	86	19.4
Private industry	75	14.6
State government	-	-
Local government	150	3.2

Chart 1. Rate of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, Missouri, 2018



Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, by ownership, Missouri, 2018



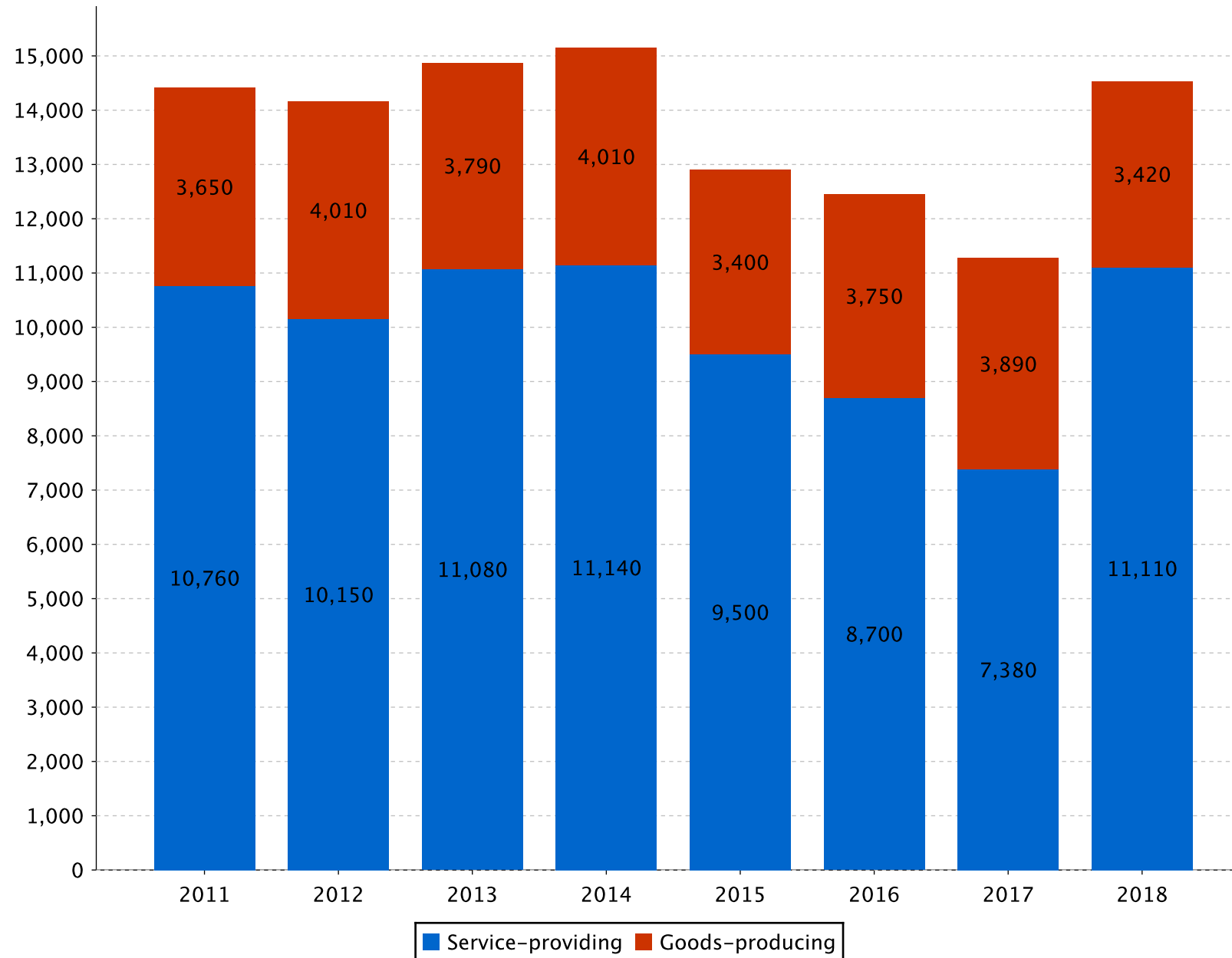
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2011-2018

Year	Service-providing	Goods-producing
2011	10,760	3,650
2012	10,150	4,010
2013	11,080	3,790
2014	11,140	4,010
2015	9,500	3,400
2016	8,700	3,750
2017	7,380	3,890
2018	11,110	3,420

Chart 2. Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2011–2018

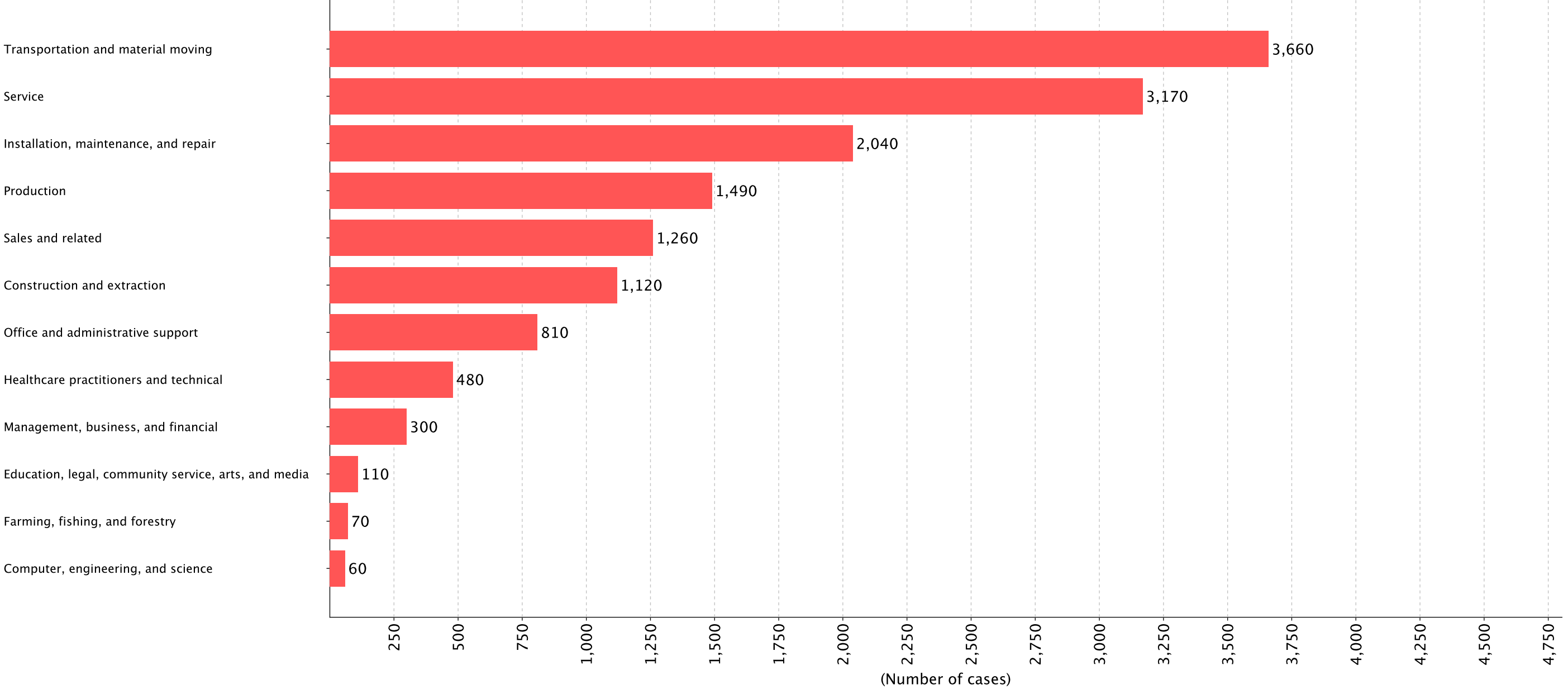
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Category	Value
Transportation and material moving	3,660
Service	3,170
Installation, maintenance, and repair	2,040
Production	1,490
Sales and related	1,260
Construction and extraction	1,120
Office and administrative support	810
Healthcare practitioners and technical	480
Management, business, and financial	300
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	110
Farming, fishing, and forestry	70
Computer, engineering, and science	60

Chart 3. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, private industry, Missouri, 2018

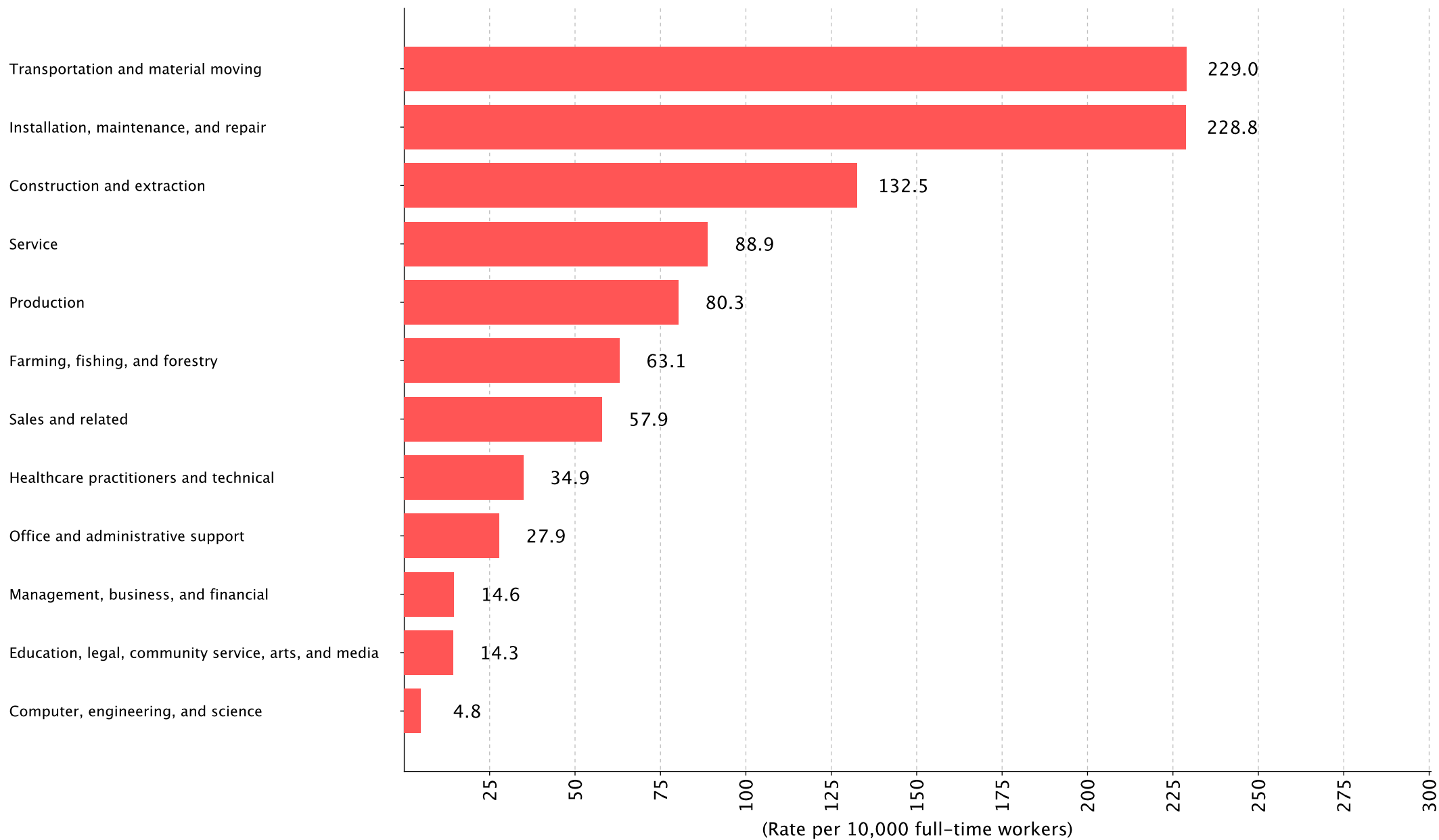


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Incidence rates of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Category	Value
Transportation and material moving	229.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair	228.8
Construction and extraction	132.5
Service	88.9
Production	80.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry	63.1
Sales and related	57.9
Healthcare practitioners and technical	34.9
Office and administrative support	27.9
Management, business, and financial	14.6
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	14.3
Computer, engineering, and science	4.8

Chart 4. Incidence rates of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, private industry, Missouri, 2018

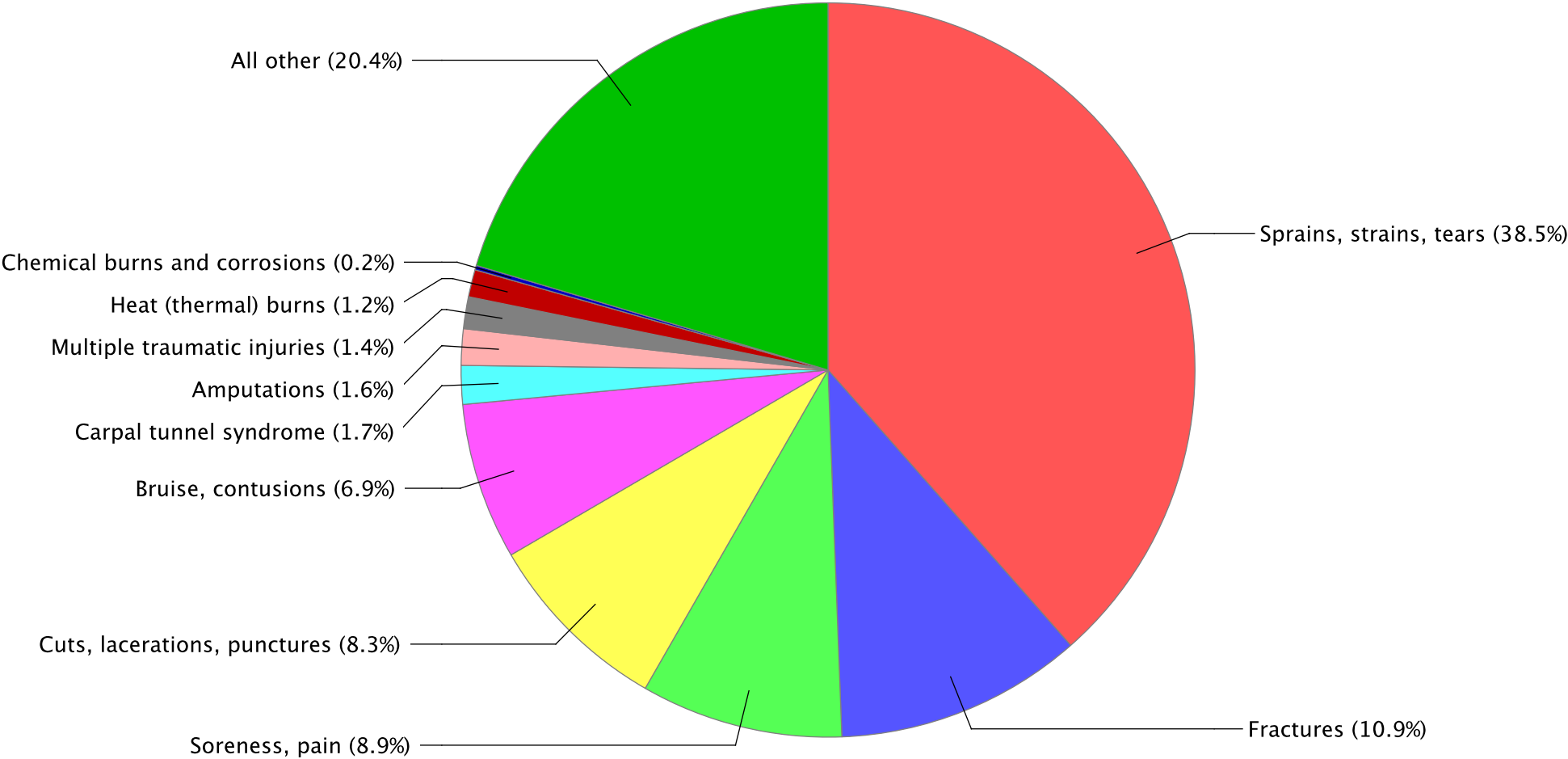


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, private industry, Missouri, 2018
[Total Cases = 14,570]

Category	Value
Tendonitis	-
Sprains, strains, tears	5,610
Fractures	1,590
Soreness, pain	1,300
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	1,210
Bruise, contusions	1,000
Carpal tunnel syndrome	250
Amputations	230
Multiple traumatic injuries	200
Heat (thermal) burns	180
Chemical burns and corrosions	30
All other	2,970

Chart 5. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, private industry, Missouri, 2018
[Total Cases = 14,570]

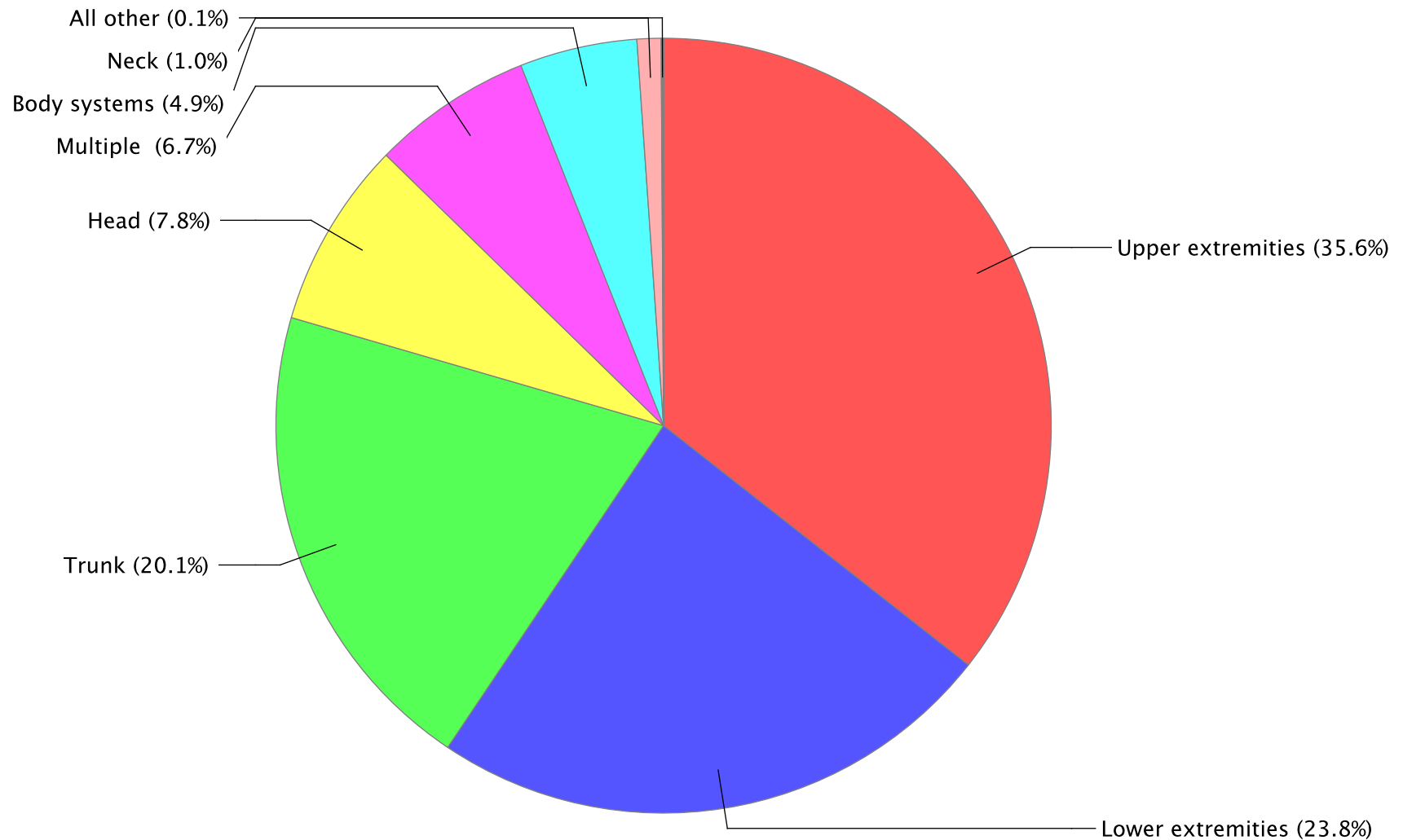


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, private industry, Missouri, 2018
[Total Cases = 14,570]

Category	Value
Upper extremities	5,180
Lower extremities	3,470
Trunk	2,930
Head	1,140
Multiple	980
Body systems	720
Neck	140
All other	10

Chart 6. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, private industry, Missouri, 2018
[Total Cases = 14,570]

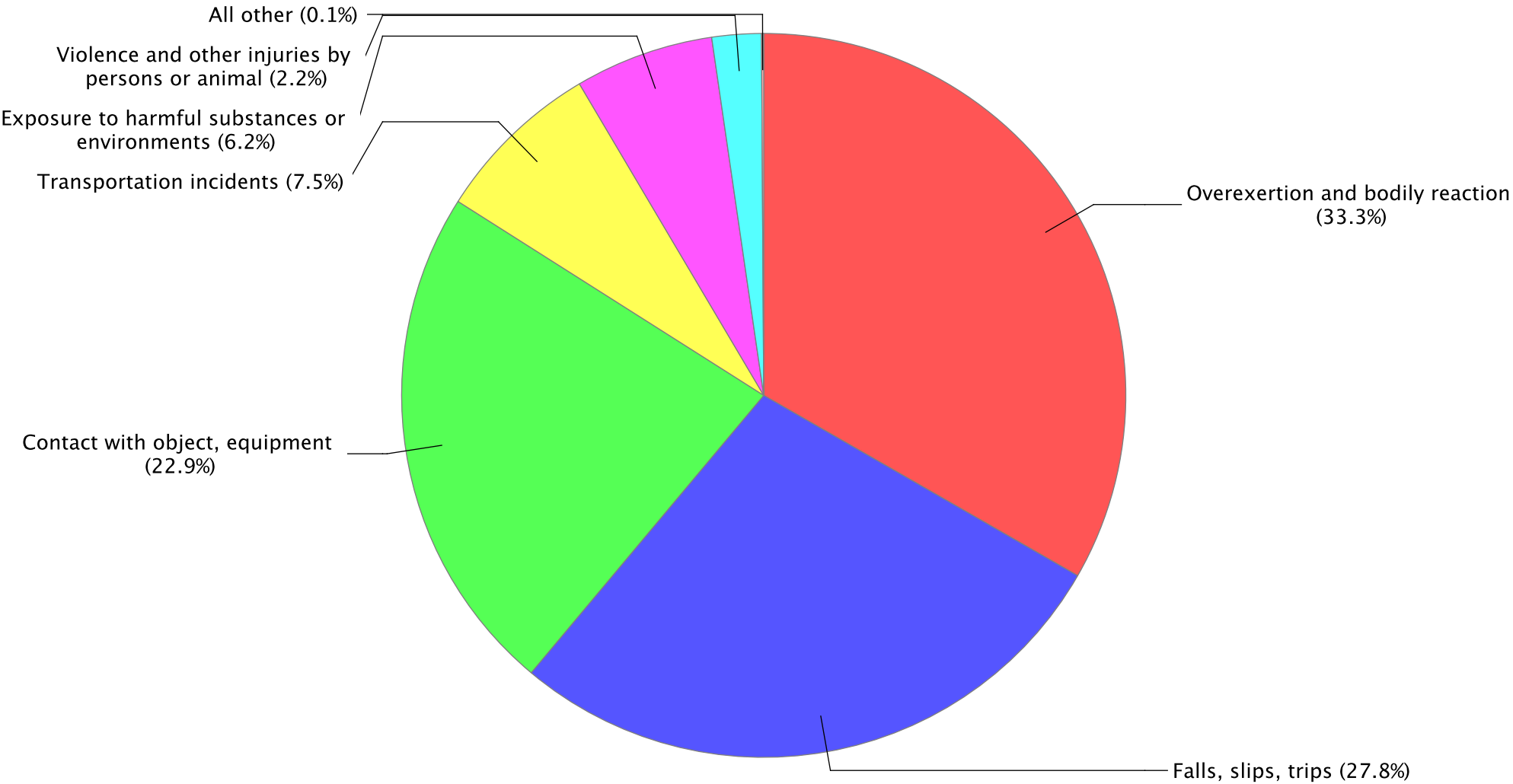


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, private industry, Missouri, 2018
[Total Cases = 14,570]

Category	Value
Fires and explosions	-
Overexertion and bodily reaction	4,850
Falls, slips, trips	4,050
Contact with object, equipment	3,330
Transportation incidents	1,100
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	910
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	320
All other	10

Chart 7. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, private industry, Missouri, 2018
[Total Cases = 14,570]

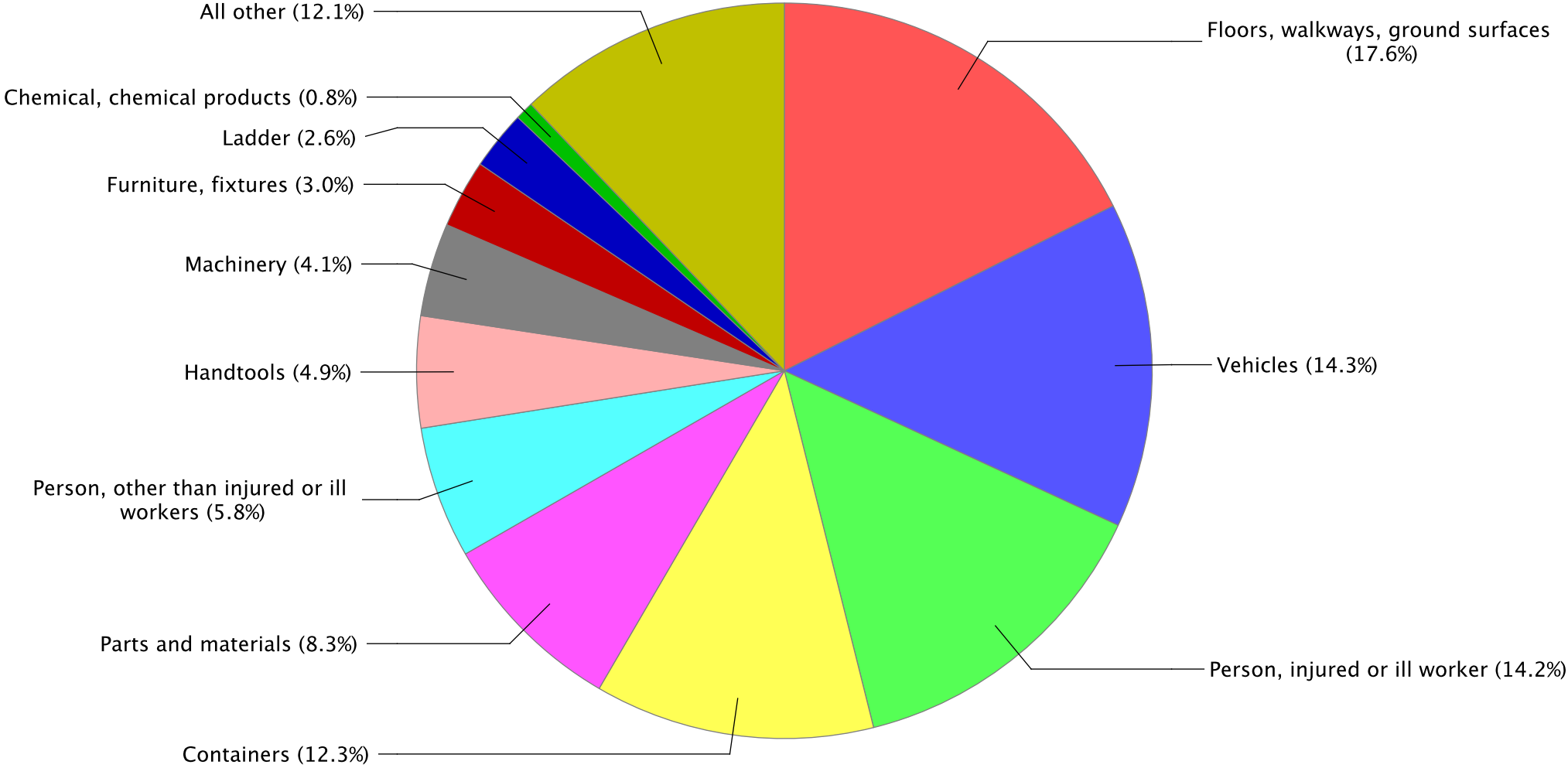


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, private industry, Missouri, 2018
[Total Cases = 14,570]

Category	Value
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,570
Vehicles	2,080
Person, injured or ill worker	2,070
Containers	1,790
Parts and materials	1,210
Person, other than injured or ill workers	840
Handtools	720
Machinery	600
Furniture, fixtures	440
Ladder	380
Chemical, chemical products	110
All other	1,760

Chart 8. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, private industry, Missouri, 2018
[Total Cases = 14,570]

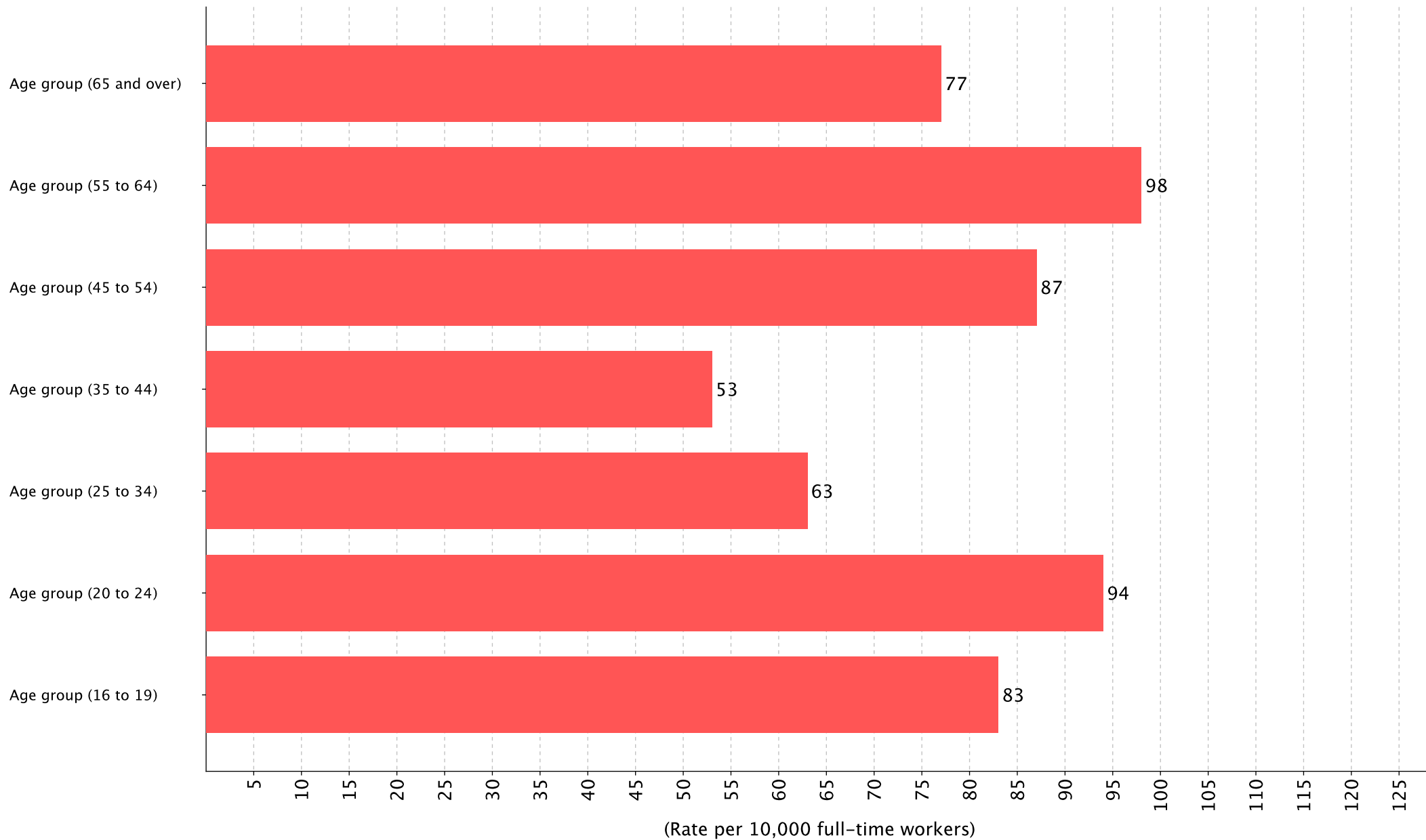


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Incidence rate by age of worker, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	77
Age group (55 to 64)	98
Age group (45 to 54)	87
Age group (35 to 44)	53
Age group (25 to 34)	63
Age group (20 to 24)	94
Age group (16 to 19)	83

Chart 9. Incidence rate by age of worker, private industry, Missouri, 2018

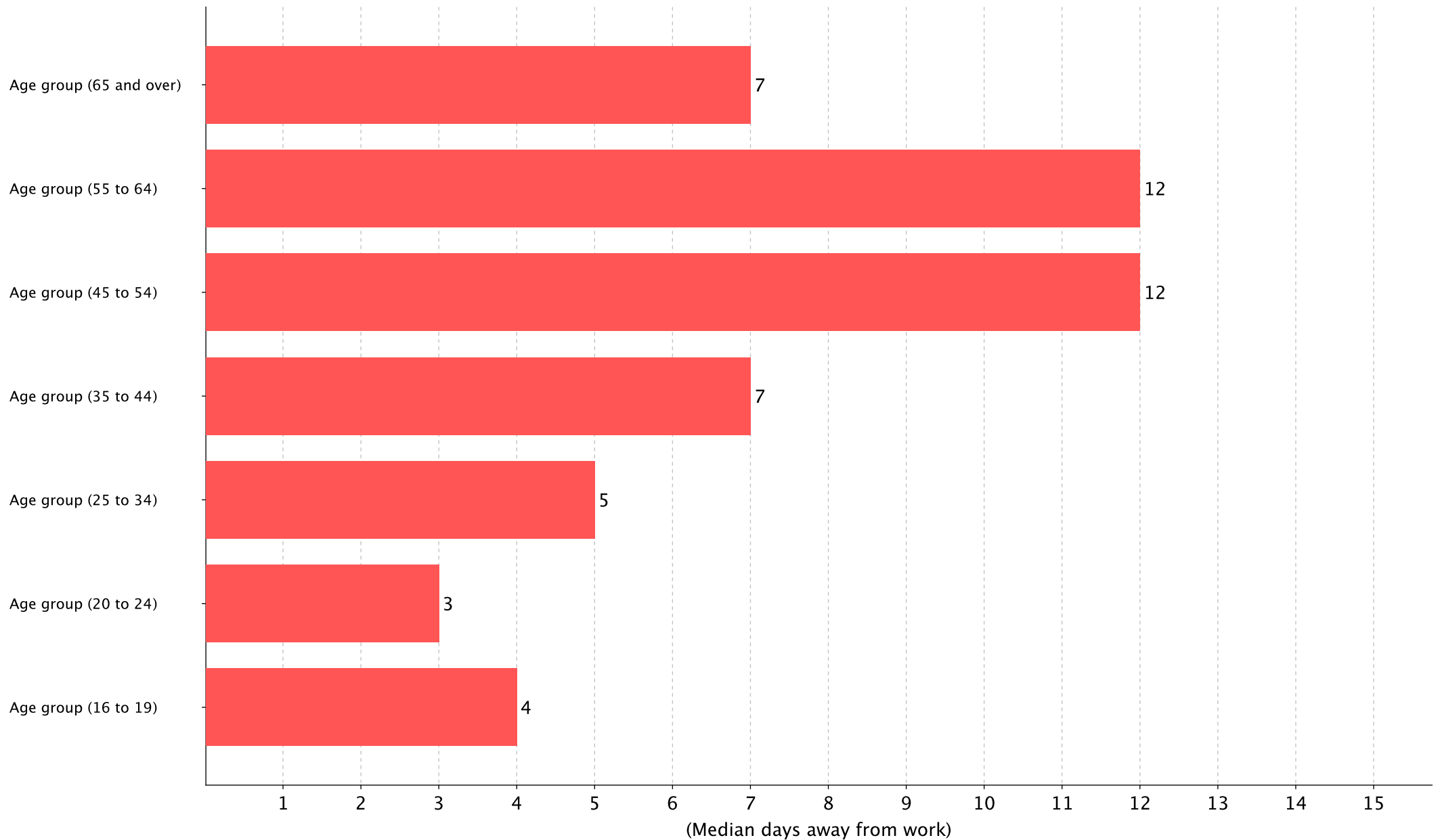


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , private industry, Missouri, 2018

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	7
Age group (55 to 64)	12
Age group (45 to 54)	12
Age group (35 to 44)	7
Age group (25 to 34)	5
Age group (20 to 24)	3
Age group (16 to 19)	4

Chart 10. Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , private industry, Missouri, 2018

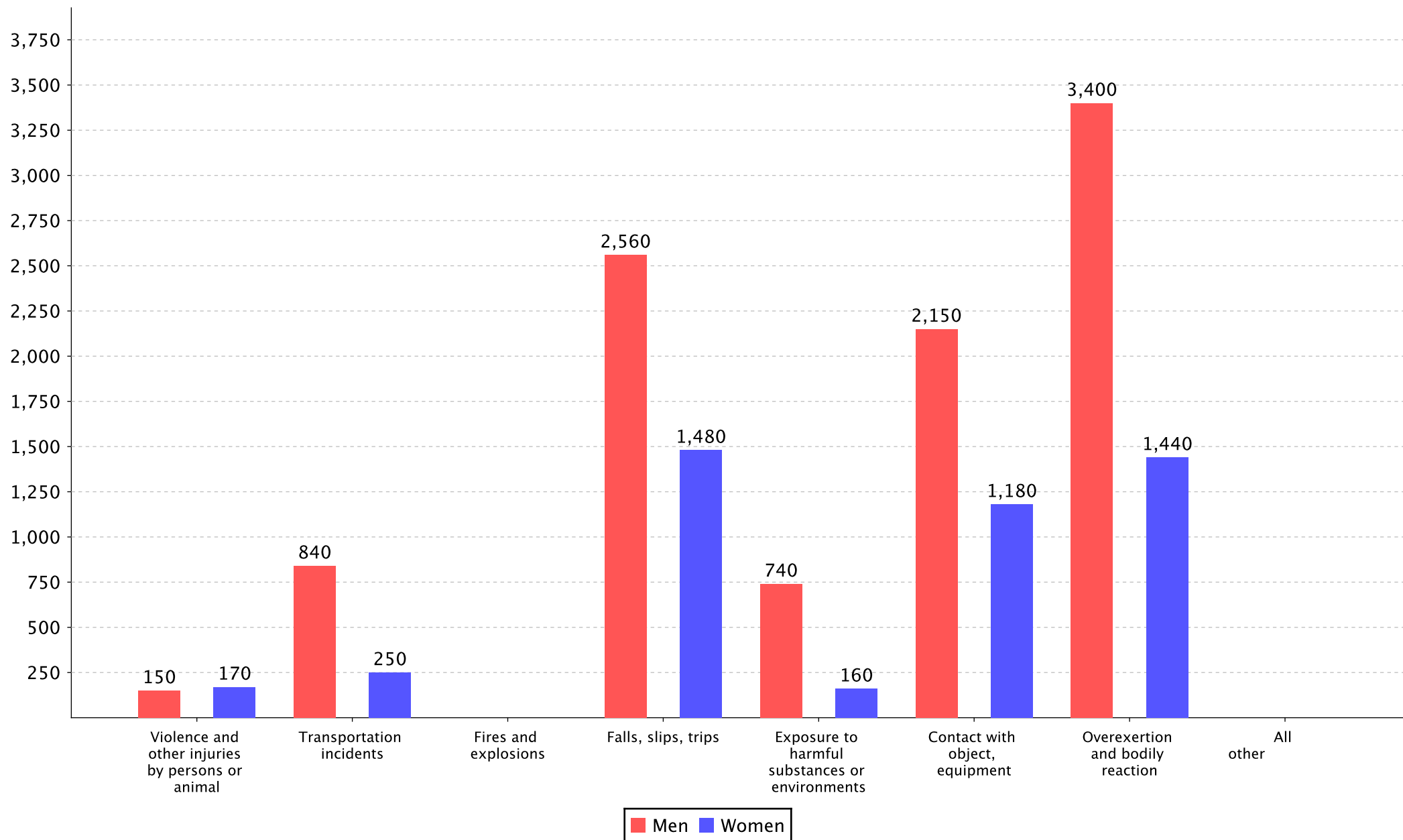


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Category	Men	Women
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	150	170
Transportation incidents	840	250
Fires and explosions	-	-
Falls, slips, trips	2,560	1,480
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	740	160
Contact with object, equipment	2,150	1,180
Overexertion and bodily reaction	3,400	1,440
All other	-	-

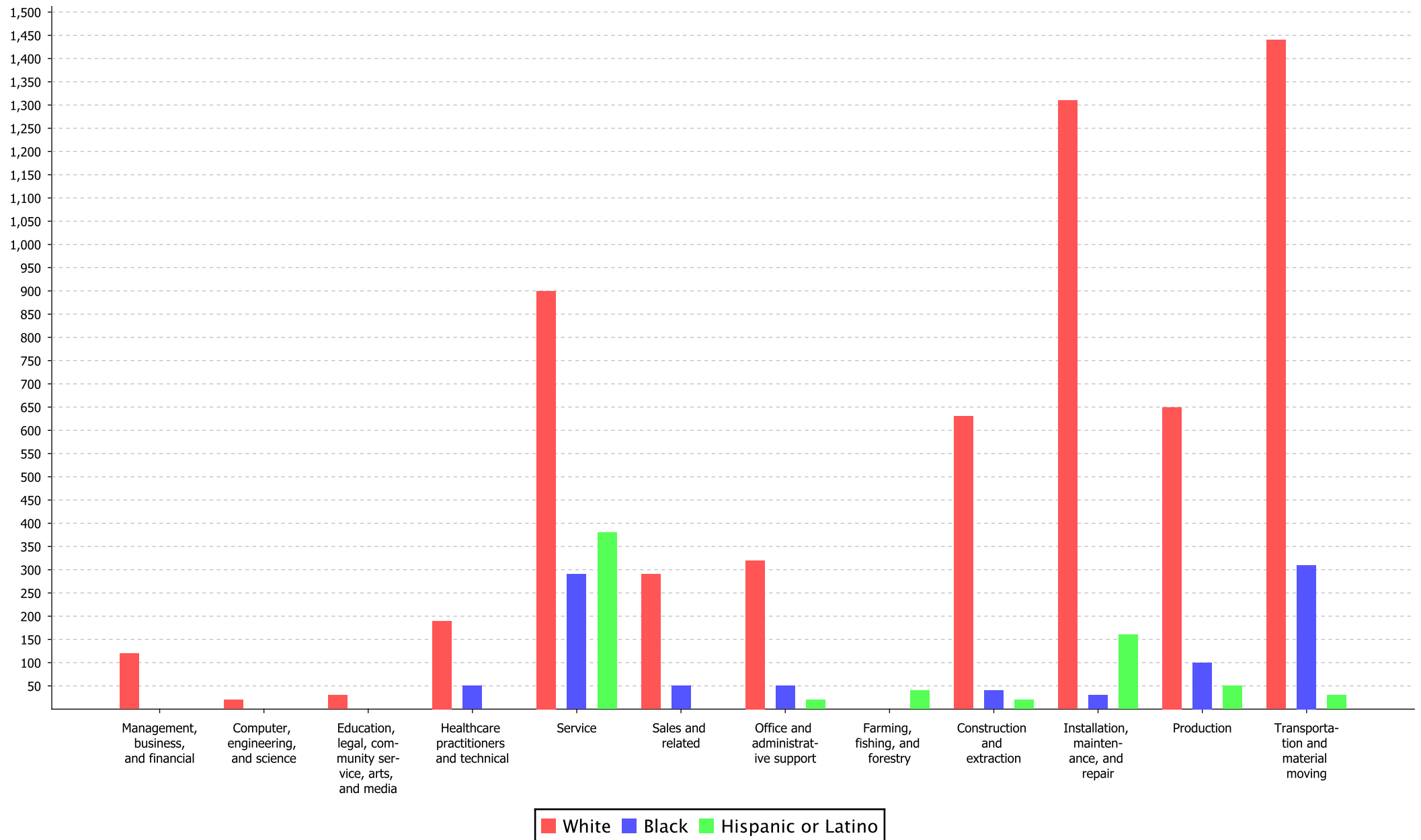
Chart 11. Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2018
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Category	White	Black	Hispanic or Latino
Management, business, and financial	120	-	-
Computer, engineering, and science	20	-	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	30	-	-
Healthcare practitioners and technical	190	50	-
Service	900	290	380
Sales and related	290	50	-
Office and administrative support	320	50	20
Farming, fishing, and forestry	-	-	40
Construction and extraction	630	40	20
Installation, maintenance, and repair	1,310	30	160
Production	650	100	50
Transportation and material moving	1,440	310	30

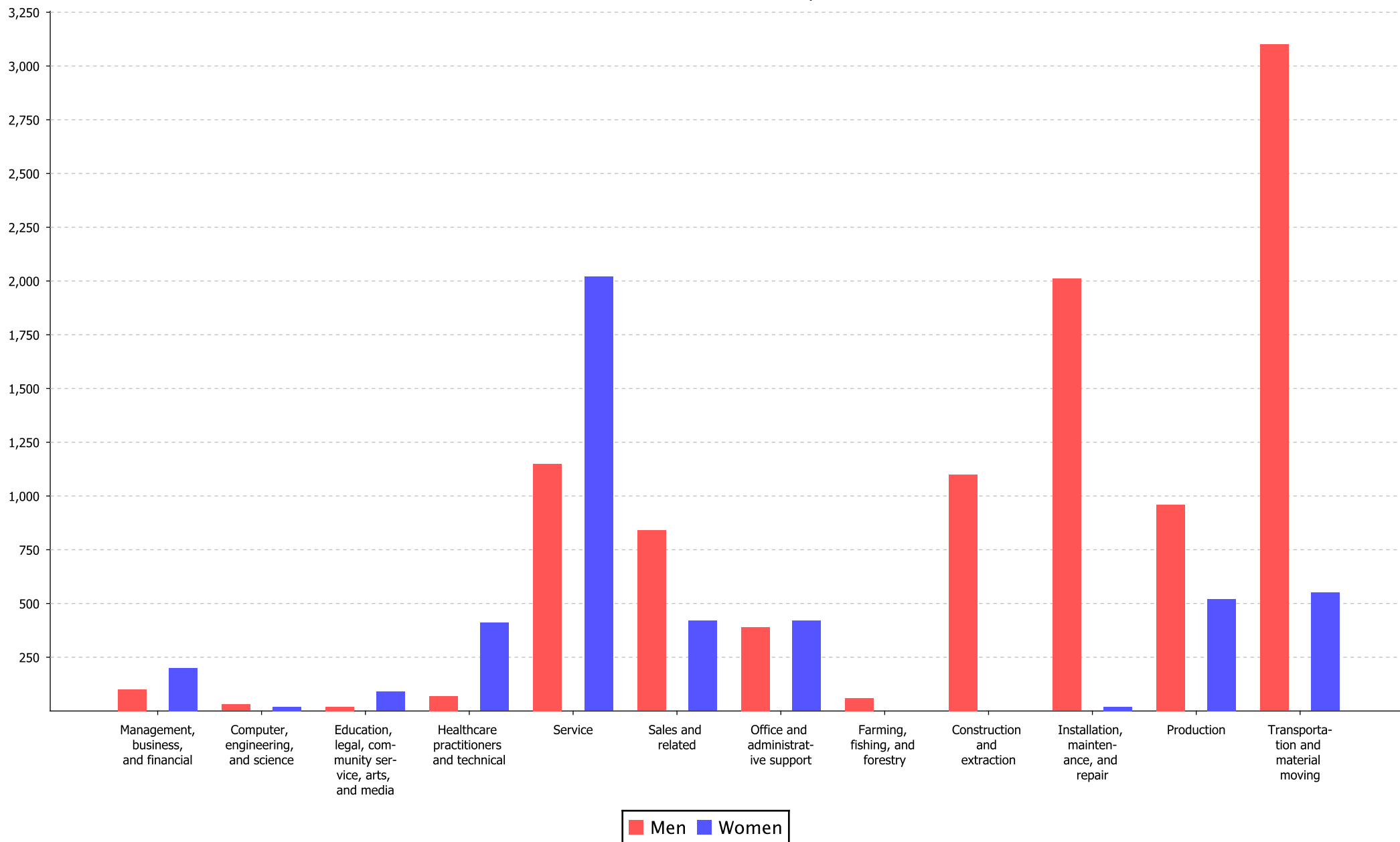
Chart 12. Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, private industry, Missouri, 2018
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Category	Men	Women
Management, business, and financial	100	200
Computer, engineering, and science	30	20
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	20	90
Healthcare practitioners and technical	70	410
Service	1,150	2,020
Sales and related	840	420
Office and administrative support	390	420
Farming, fishing, and forestry	60	-
Construction and extraction	1,100	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	2,010	20
Production	960	520
Transportation and material moving	3,100	550

Chart 13. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, private industry, Missouri, 2018
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

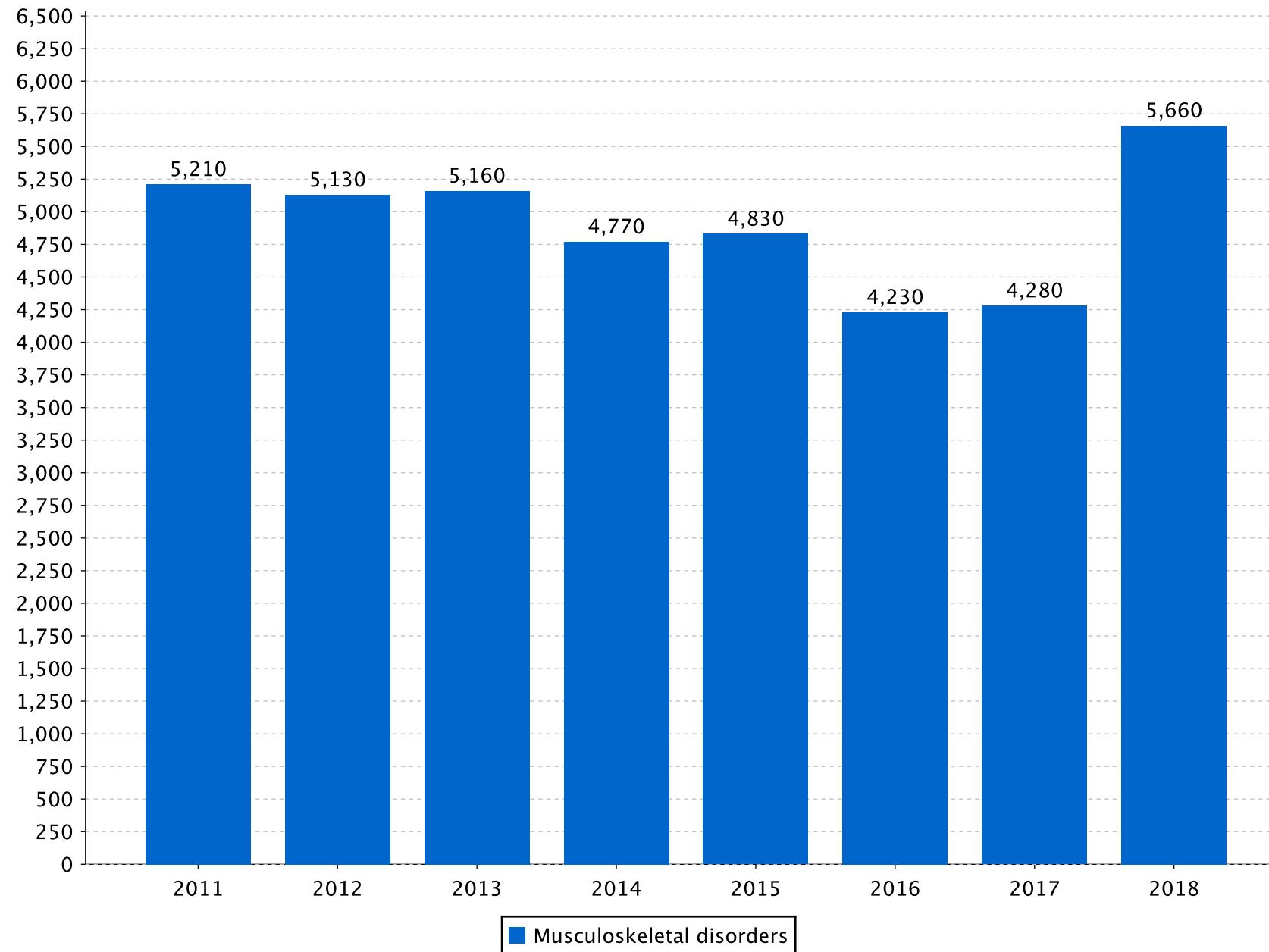


Number of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work, Missouri, 2011-2018

Year	Musculoskeletal disorders
2011	5,210
2012	5,130
2013	5,160
2014	4,770
2015	4,830
2016	4,230
2017	4,280
2018	5,660

Chart 14. Number of musculoskeletal disorders with days away from work, Missouri, 2011–2018

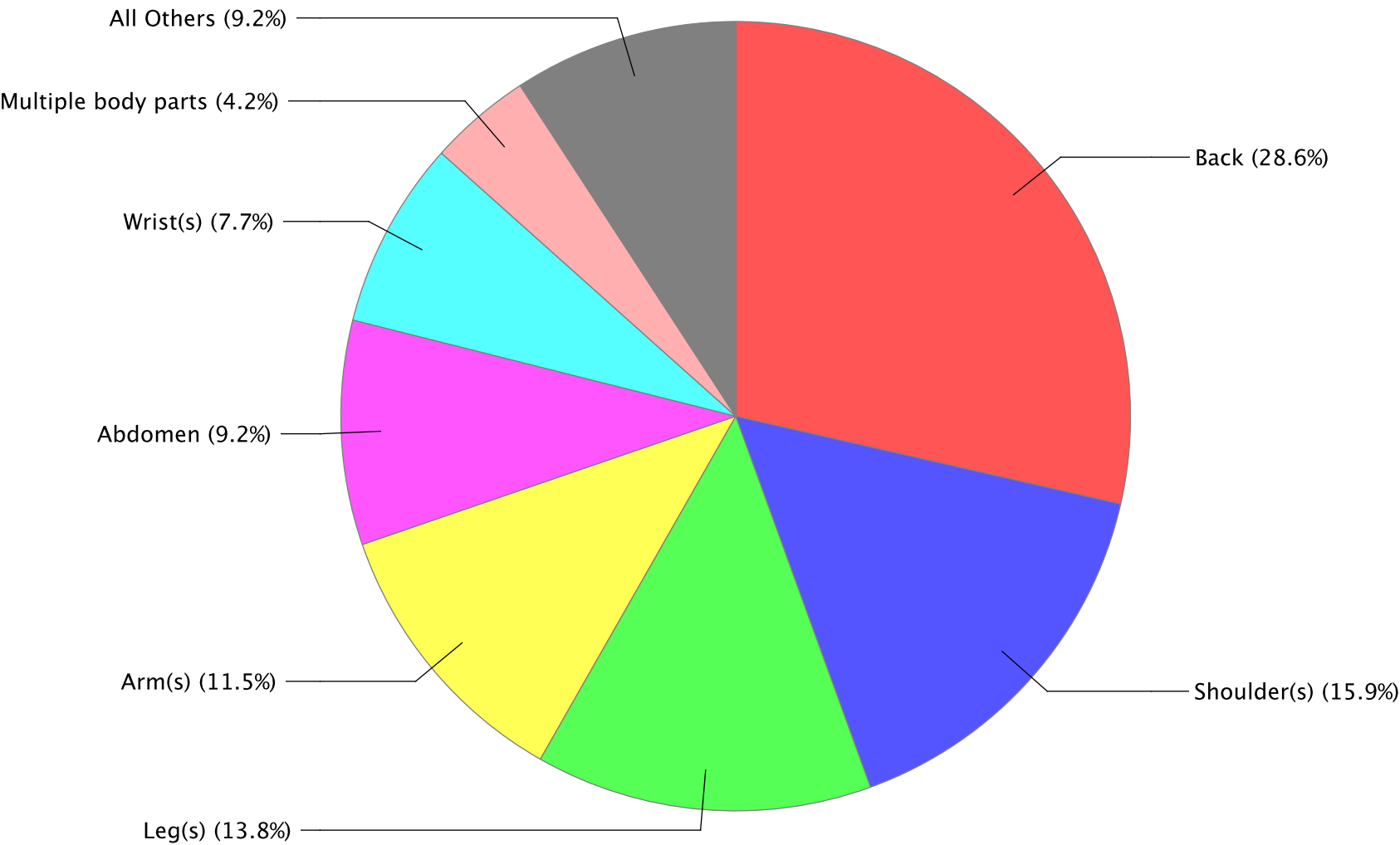
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2018
[Total Cases = 4,790]

Category	Value
Back	1,370
Shoulder(s)	760
Leg(s)	660
Arm(s)	550
Abdomen	440
Wrist(s)	370
Multiple body parts	200
All Others	440

Chart 15. Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2018
[Total Cases = 4,790]



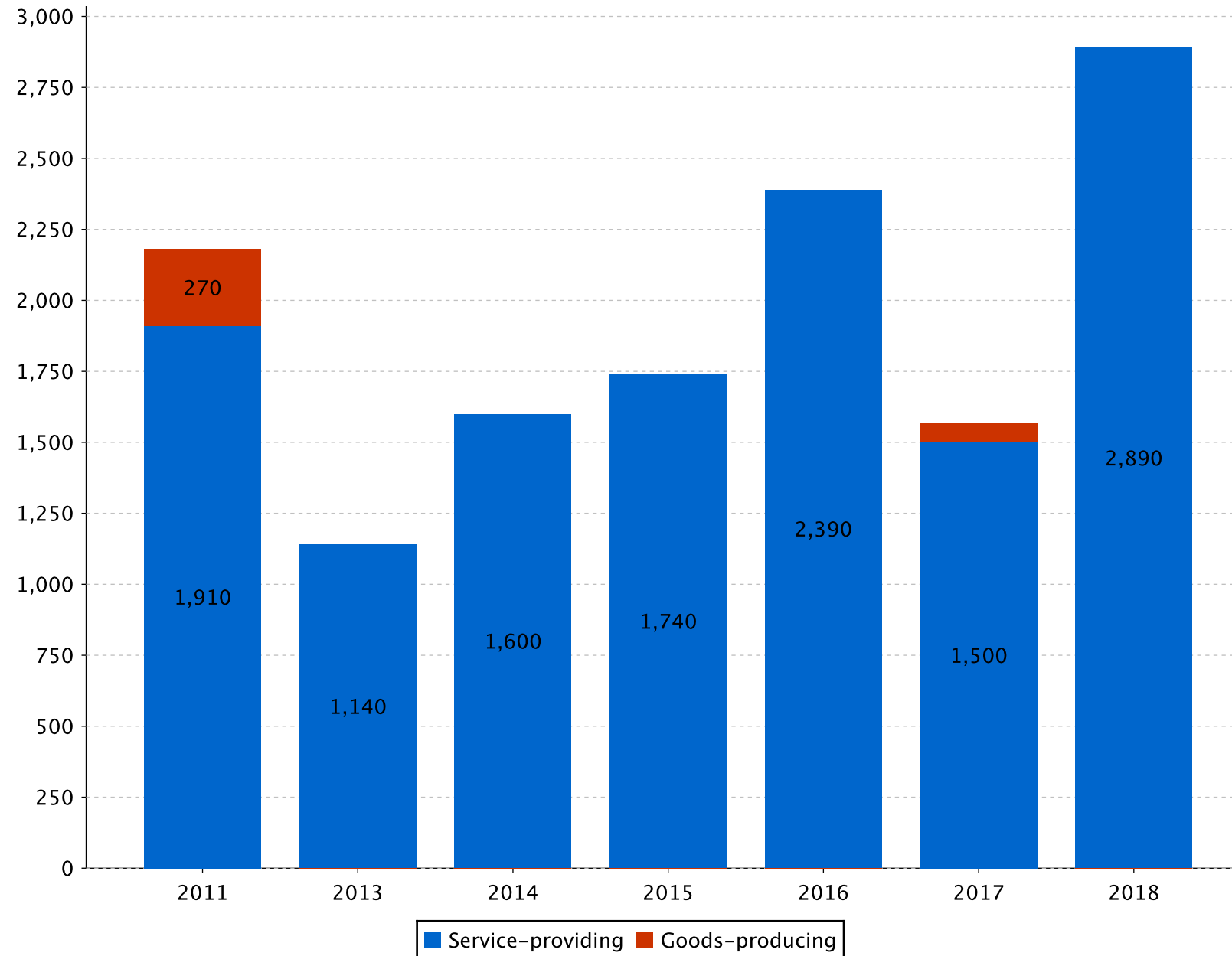
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2011-2018

Year	Service-providing	Goods-producing
2011	1,910	270
2013	1,140	-
2014	1,600	-
2015	1,740	-
2016	2,390	-
2017	1,500	70
2018	2,890	-

Chart 16. Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2011–2018

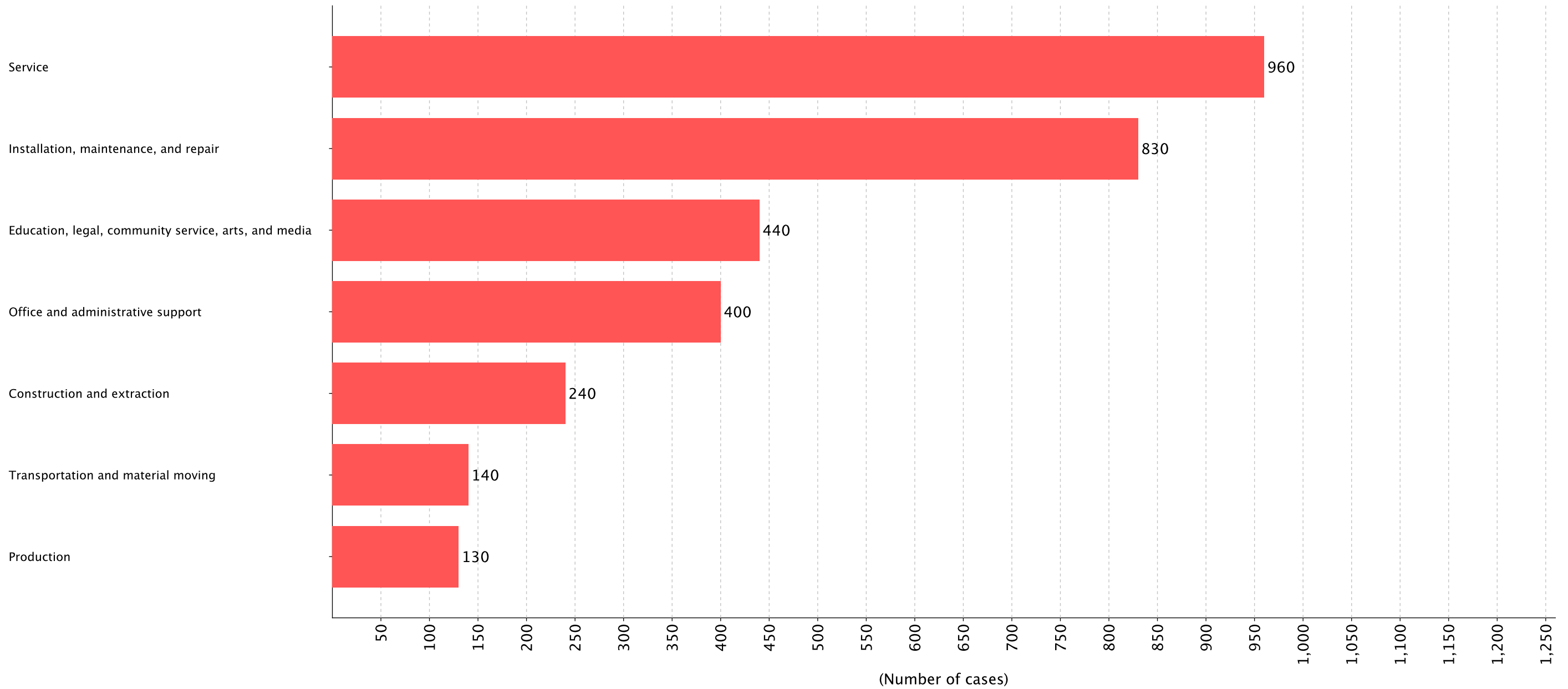
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, local government, Missouri, 2018

Category	Value
Service	960
Installation, maintenance, and repair	830
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	440
Office and administrative support	400
Construction and extraction	240
Transportation and material moving	140
Production	130

Chart 17. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation categories, local government, Missouri, 2018

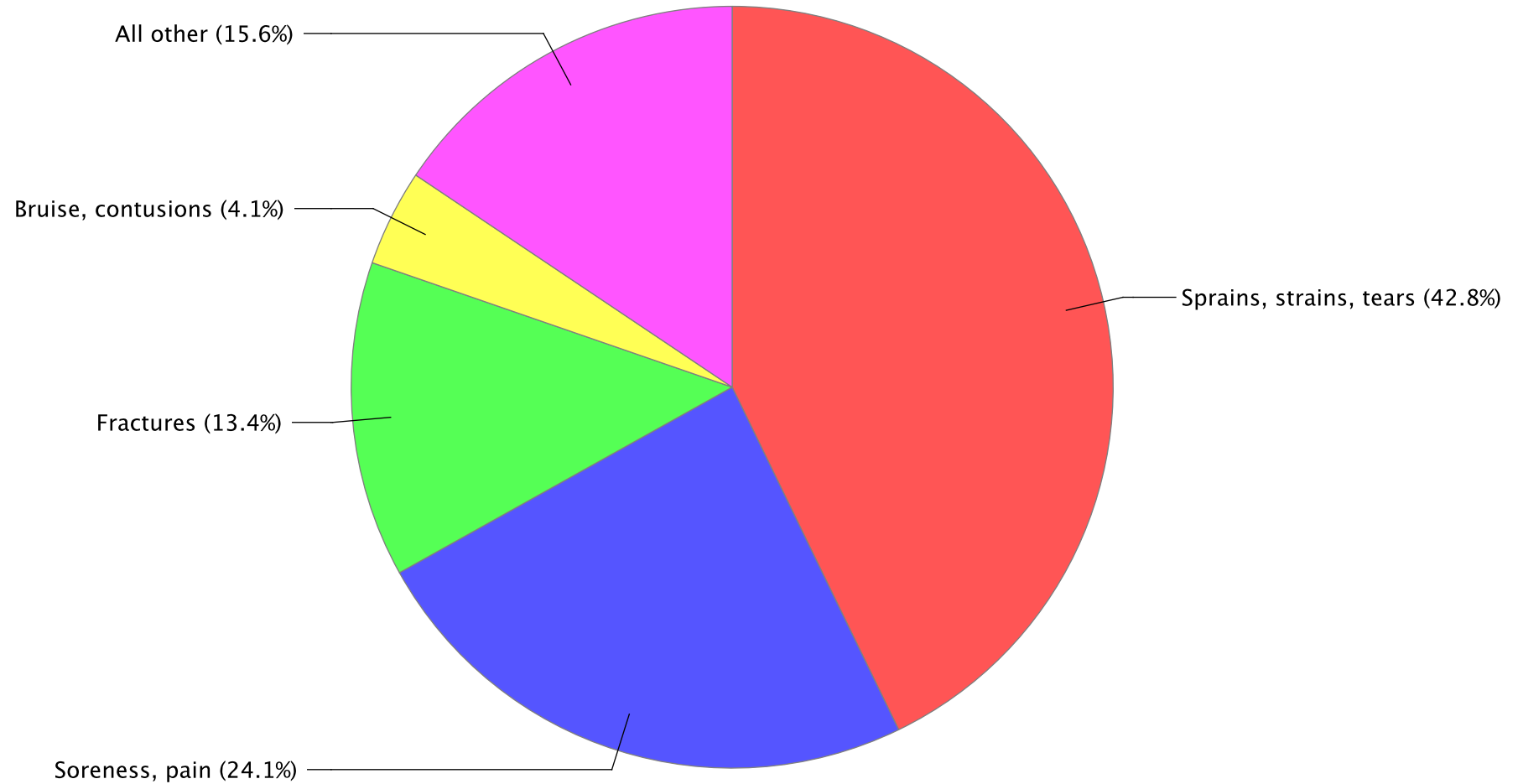


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, local government, Missouri, 2018
[Total Cases = 3,200]

Category	Value
Chemical burns and corrosions	-
Tendonitis	-
Carpal tunnel syndrome	-
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	-
Heat (thermal) burns	-
Amputations	-
Multiple traumatic injuries	-
Sprains, strains, tears	1,370
Soreness, pain	770
Fractures	430
Bruise, contusions	130
All other	500

Chart 18. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by nature, local government, Missouri, 2018
[Total Cases = 3,200]

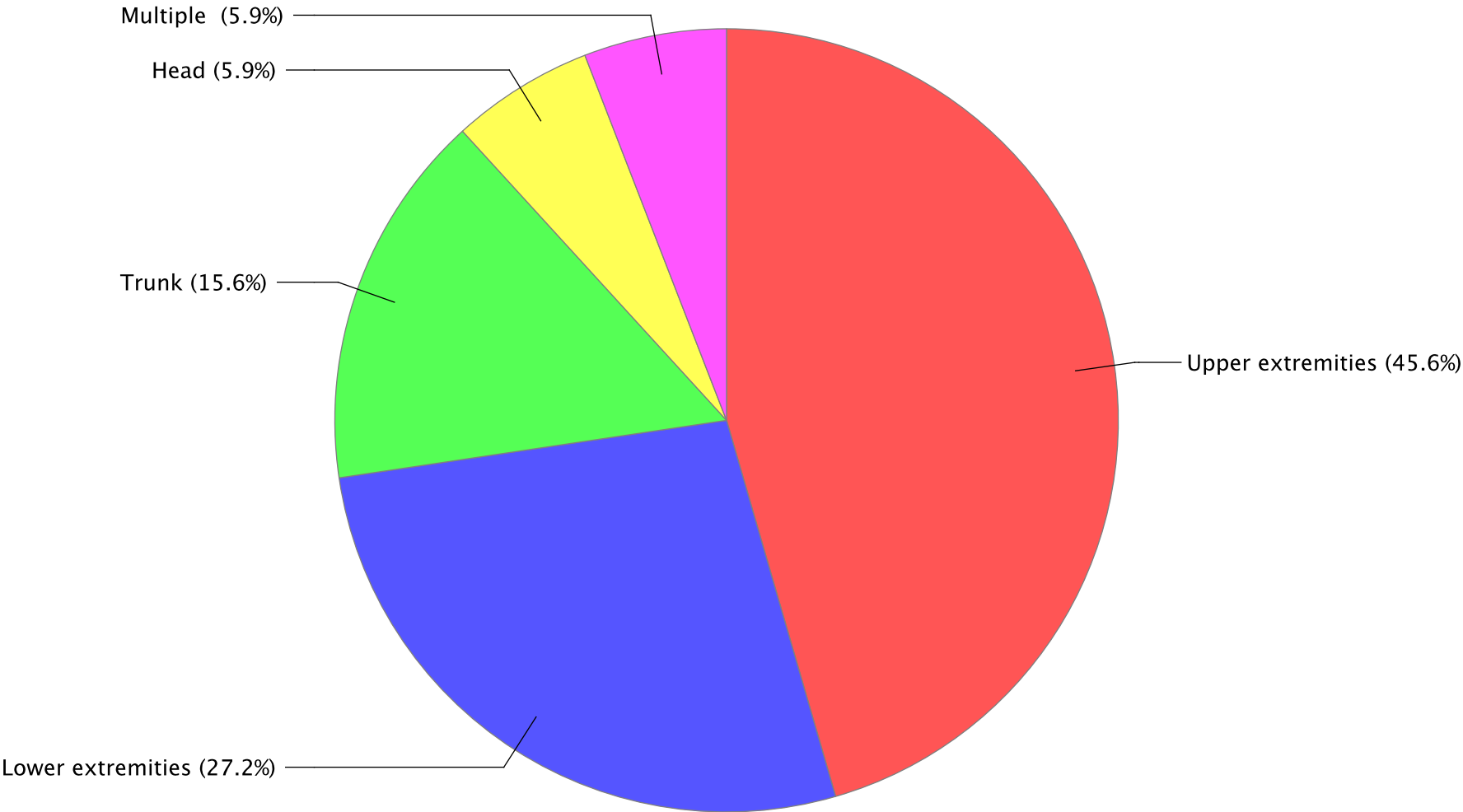


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, local government, Missouri, 2018
[Total Cases = 3,200]

Category	Value
Body systems	-
Neck	-
Upper extremities	1,460
Lower extremities	870
Trunk	500
Head	190
Multiple	190
All other	-10

Chart 19. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by part of body, local government, Missouri, 2018
[Total Cases = 3,200]

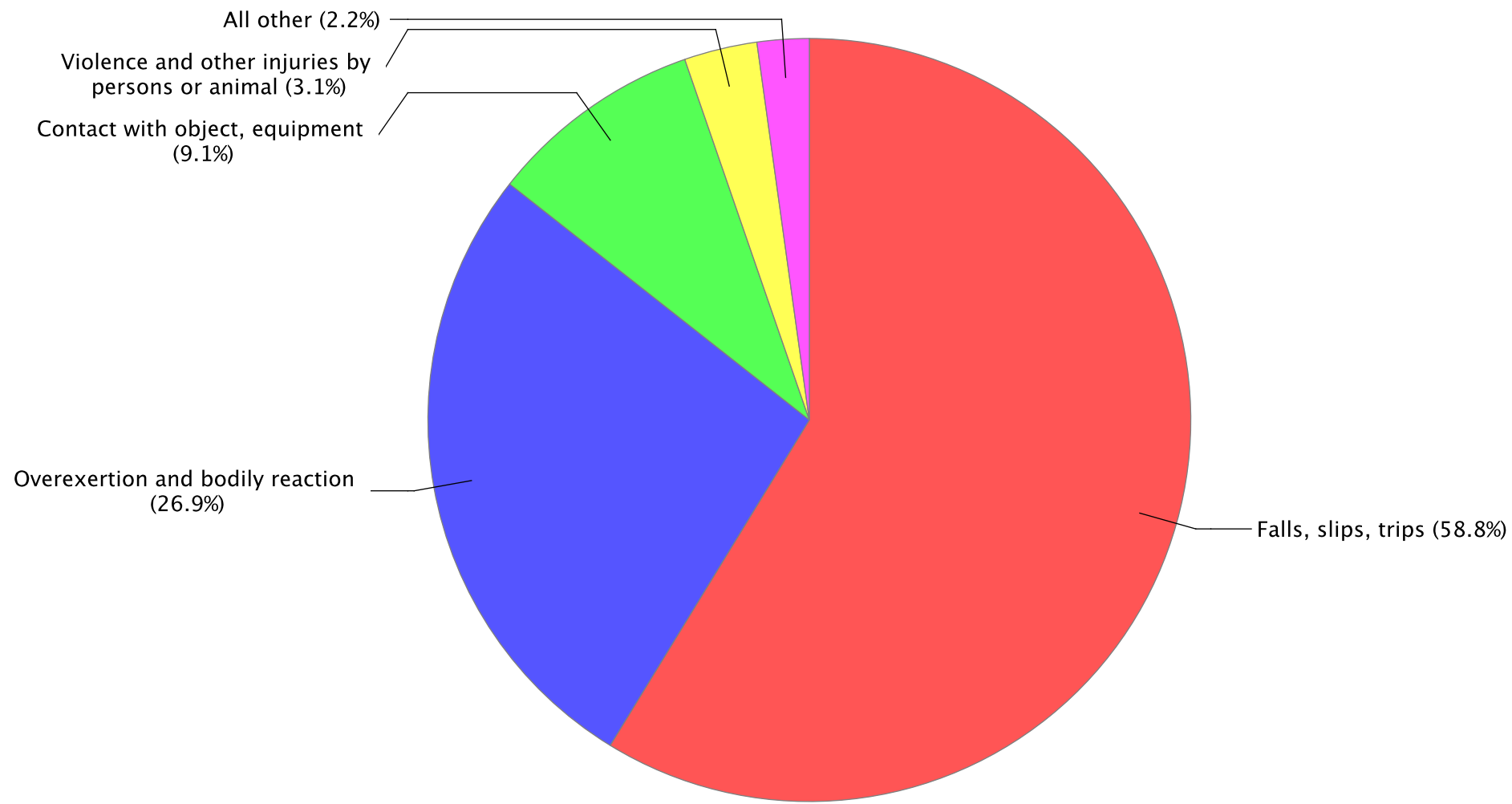


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, local government, Missouri, 2018
[Total Cases = 3,200]

Category	Value
Fires and explosions	-
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	-
Transportation incidents	-
Falls, slips, trips	1,880
Overexertion and bodily reaction	860
Contact with object, equipment	290
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	100
All other	70

Chart 20. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure, local government, Missouri, 2018
[Total Cases = 3,200]

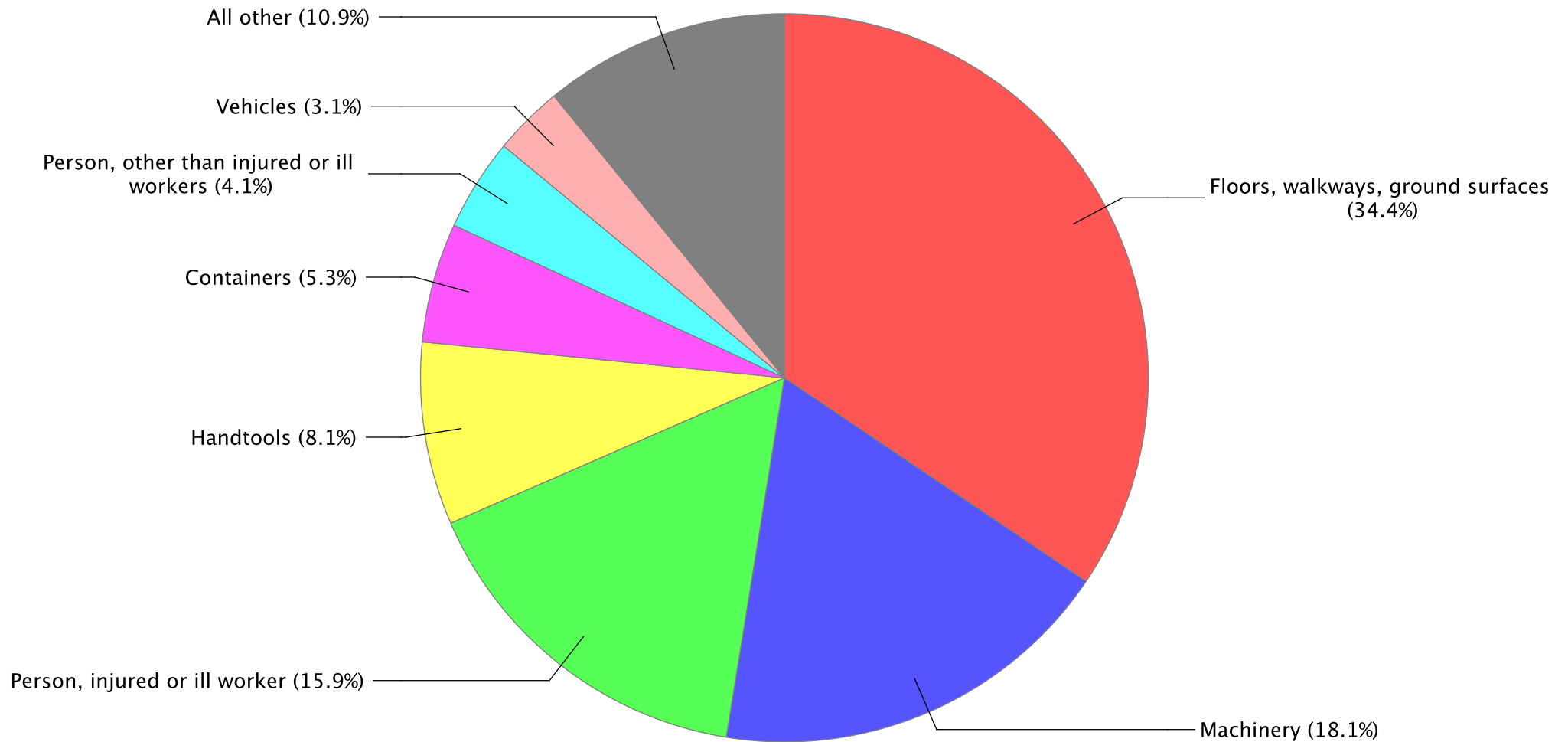


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, local government, Missouri, 2018
[Total Cases = 3,200]

Category	Value
Parts and materials	-
Ladder	-
Furniture, fixtures	-
Chemical, chemical products	-
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	1,100
Machinery	580
Person, injured or ill worker	510
Handtools	260
Containers	170
Person, other than injured or ill workers	130
Vehicles	100
All other	350

Chart 21. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by source, local government, Missouri, 2018
[Total Cases = 3,200]

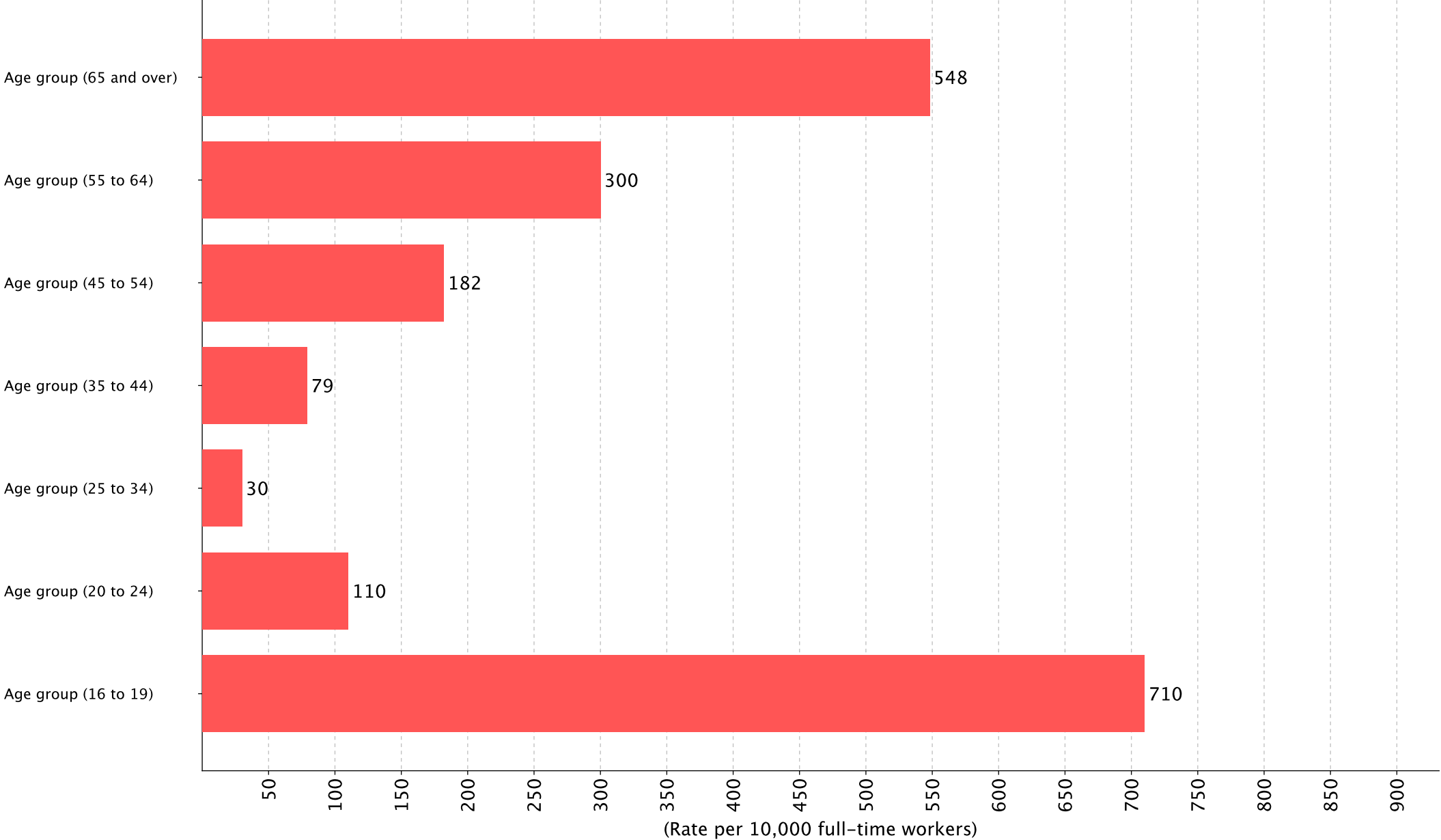


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Incidence rate by age of worker, local government, Missouri, 2018

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	548
Age group (55 to 64)	300
Age group (45 to 54)	182
Age group (35 to 44)	79
Age group (25 to 34)	30
Age group (20 to 24)	110
Age group (16 to 19)	710

Chart 22. Incidence rate by age of worker, local government, Missouri, 2018

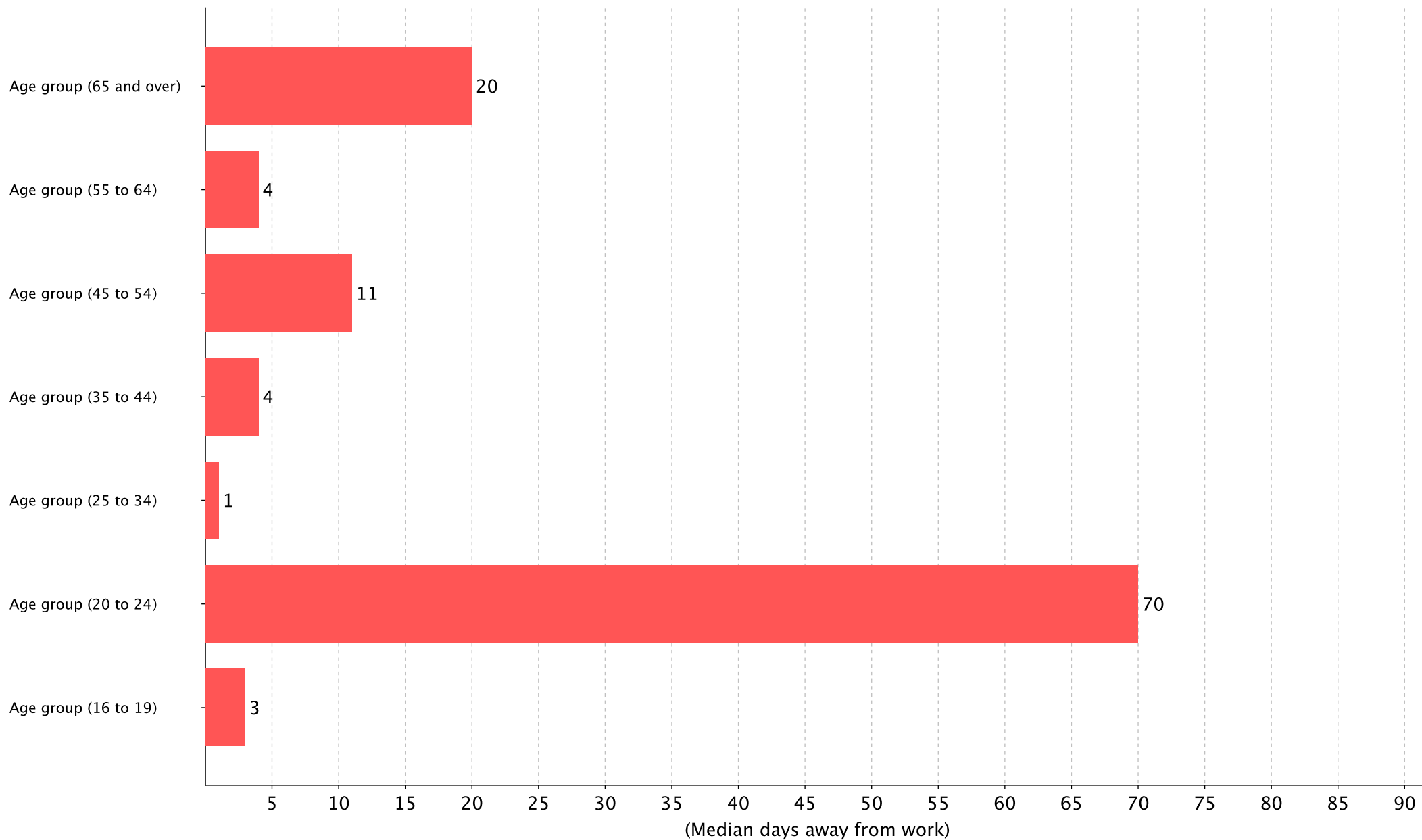


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , local government, Missouri, 2018

Category	Value
Age group (65 and over)	20
Age group (55 to 64)	4
Age group (45 to 54)	11
Age group (35 to 44)	4
Age group (25 to 34)	1
Age group (20 to 24)	70
Age group (16 to 19)	3

Chart 23. Median days away from work due to injuries and illnesses , local government, Missouri, 2018

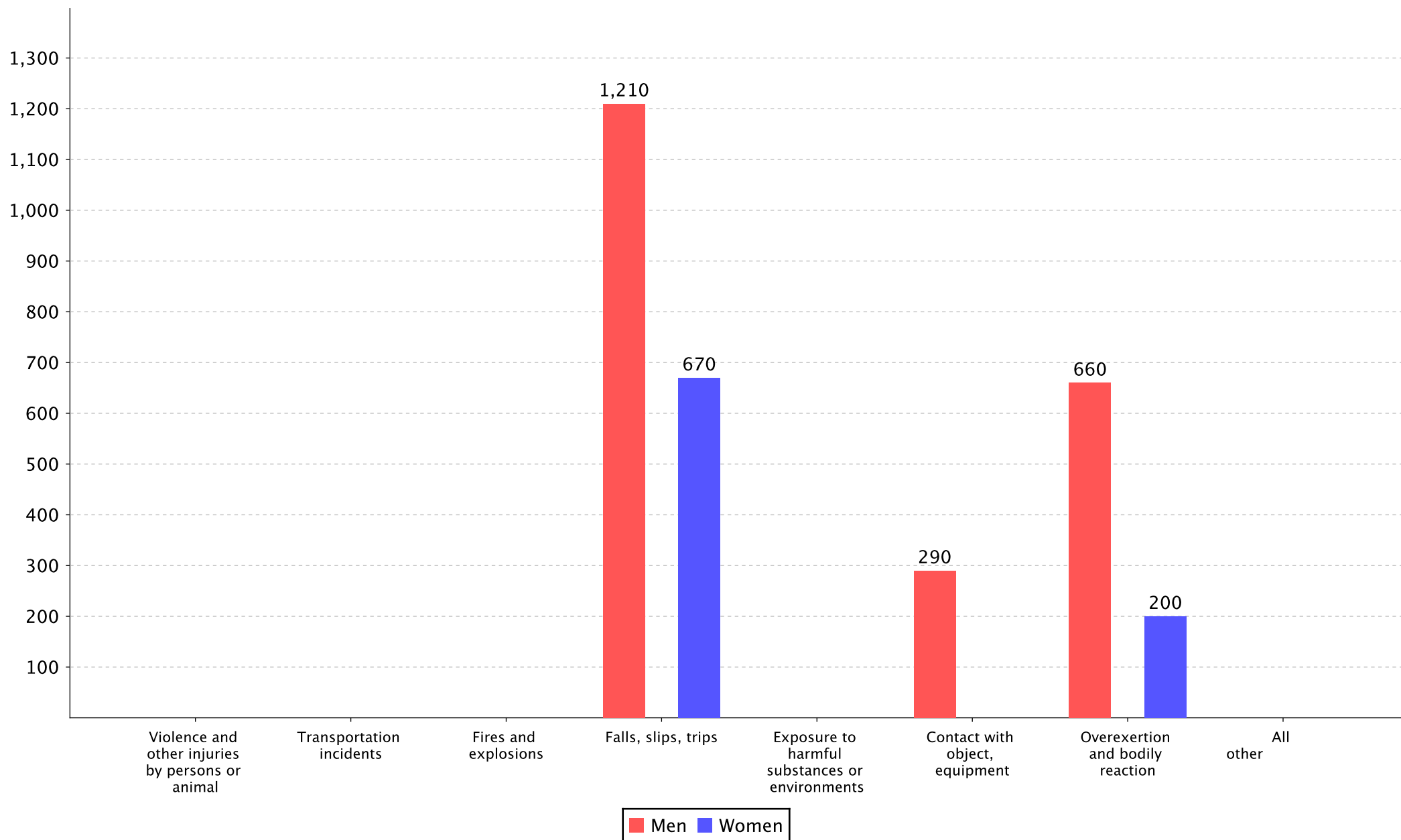


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, local government, Missouri, 2018

Category	Men	Women
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	-	-
Transportation incidents	-	-
Fires and explosions	-	-
Falls, slips, trips	1,210	670
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	-	-
Contact with object, equipment	290	-
Overexertion and bodily reaction	660	200
All other	-	-

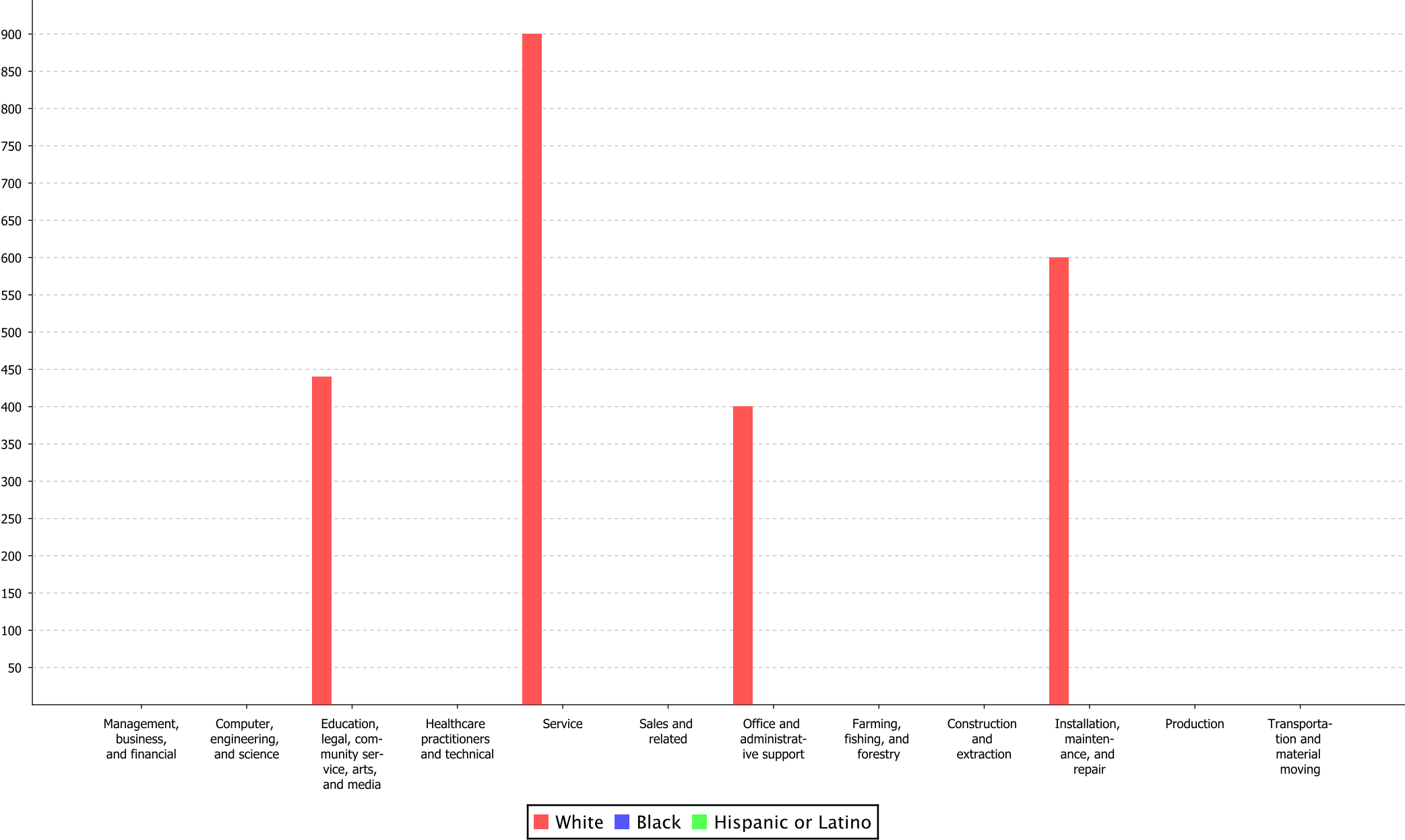
Chart 24. Number of injuries and illnesses by event or exposure and gender, local government, Missouri, 2018
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, local government, Missouri, 2018

Category	White	Black	Hispanic or Latino
Management, business, and financial	-	-	-
Computer, engineering, and science	-	-	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	440	-	-
Healthcare practitioners and technical	-	-	-
Service	900	-	-
Sales and related	-	-	-
Office and administrative support	400	-	-
Farming, fishing, and forestry	-	-	-
Construction and extraction	-	-	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	600	-	-
Production	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	-	-

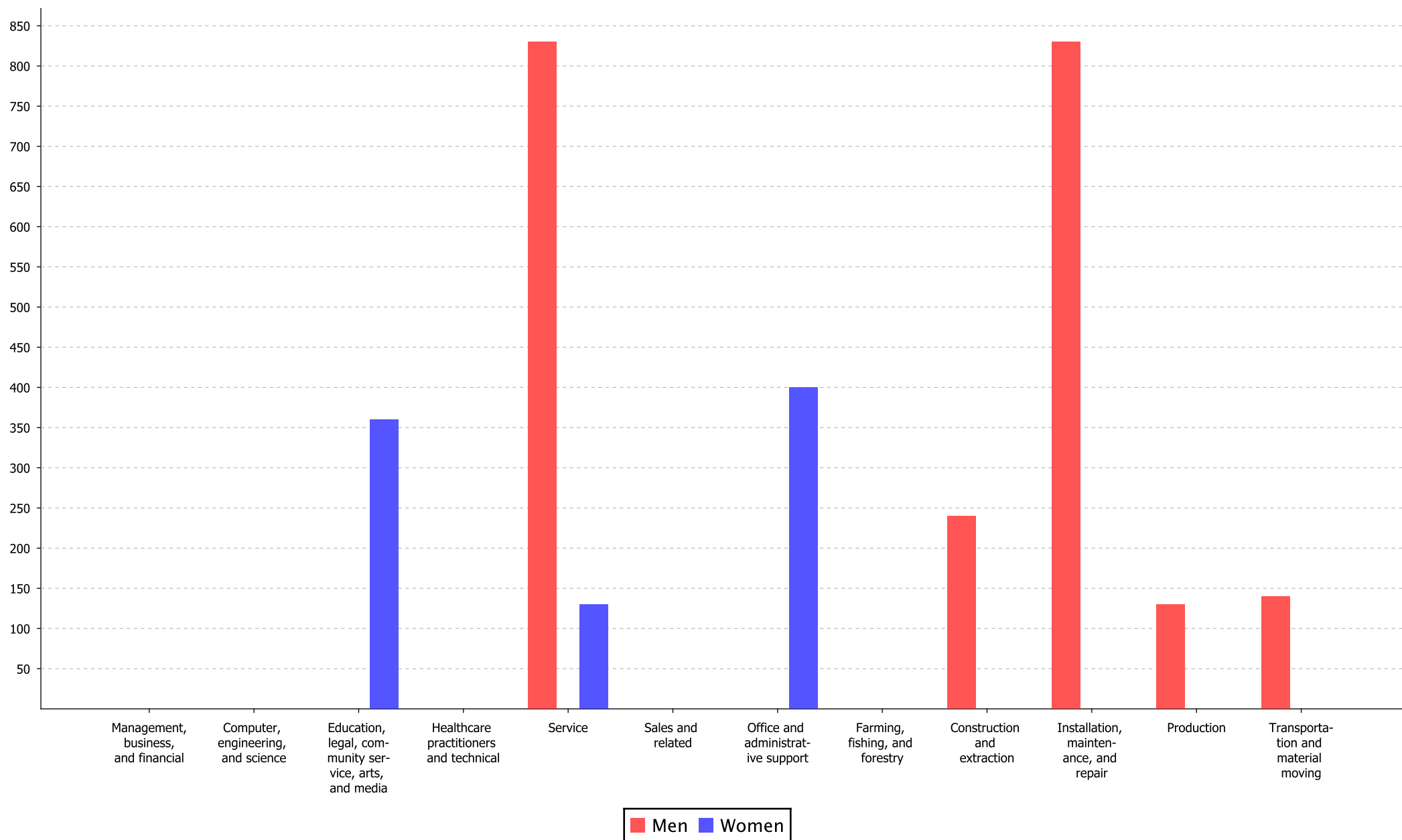
Chart 25. Number of injuries and illnesses to White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino workers, local government, Missouri, 2018
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, local government, Missouri, 2018

Category	Men	Women
Management, business, and financial	-	-
Computer, engineering, and science	-	-
Education, legal, community service, arts, and media	-	360
Healthcare practitioners and technical	-	-
Service	830	130
Sales and related	-	-
Office and administrative support	-	400
Farming, fishing, and forestry	-	-
Construction and extraction	240	-
Installation, maintenance, and repair	830	-
Production	130	-
Transportation and material moving	140	-

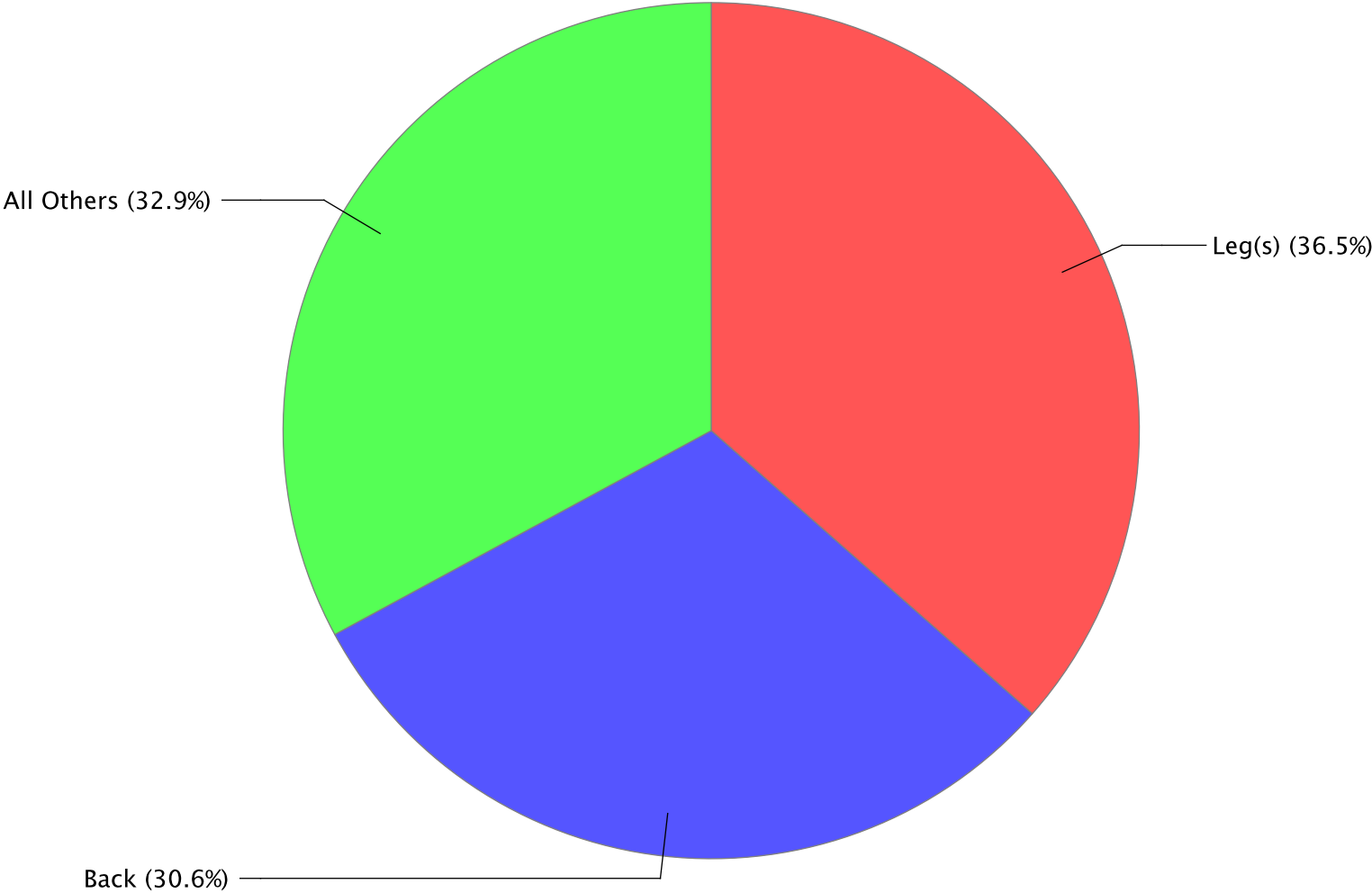
Chart 26. Number of injuries and illnesses by major occupation and gender, local government, Missouri, 2018
 [SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, local government, Missouri, 2018
[Total Cases = 850]

Category	Value
Shoulder(s)	-
Wrist(s)	-
Arm(s)	-
Abdomen	-
Multiple body parts	-
Leg(s)	310
Back	260
All Others	280

Chart 27. Distribution of musculoskeletal disorders by selected parts of body, local government, Missouri, 2018
[Total Cases = 850]



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Table 42. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, local government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Local government	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ³																
		Head		Neck	Trunk		Upper extremities					Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot			
Total	150.1	8.7	--	--	23.4	18.1	68.4	--	15.2	17.0	25.3	40.8	21.6	7.9	9.0	--	8.7	--
Gender:																		
Male	228.0	--	--	--	46.9	36.3	104.8	--	12.0	15.9	54.5	59.5	29.9	16.5	--	--	--	--
Female	82.8	8.9	--	--	--	--	37.1	--	18.0	--	--	24.6	14.5	--	--	--	9.1	--
Age:																		
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	710.1	--	--	--	--	--	710.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	110.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	106.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	30.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 - 44	78.8	--	--	--	--	--	23.2	--	--	--	--	28.4	27.5	--	--	--	--	--
45 - 54	182.4	--	--	--	50.4	35.1	64.1	--	60.0	--	--	46.3	--	--	38.1	--	19.6	--
55 - 64	299.5	--	--	--	64.6	60.6	119.5	--	--	109.2	--	107.0	--	60.8	--	--	--	--
65 and over	547.8	--	--	--	--	--	516.7	--	--	--	492.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																		
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 43. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Local government	Nature of injury or illness ³															
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries			Soreness Pain	All other natures
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures							Total	with fractures	with sprains		
Total	150.1	64.4	20.1	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36.2	14.8
Gender:																	
Male	228.0	106.9	12.5	--	--	--	10.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62.2	20.6
Female	82.8	27.7	26.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.8	9.8
Age:																	
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	710.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 - 24	110.0	98.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 - 34	30.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 - 44	78.8	18.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.5	27.3
45 - 54	182.4	31.7	75.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55.2	--
55 - 64	299.5	157.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90.3	--
65 and over	547.8	497.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major occupational group:																	
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	14,570	3,420	120	1,290	2,000	11,110	5,140	280	--	1,730	1,820	940	560	--
Gender:														
Male	9,840	2,830	100	1,280	1,450	7,010	4,030	210	--	1,090	310	420	470	--
Female	4,690	590	20	--	550	4,110	1,110	70	--	640	1,500	520	100	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	380	70	20	--	20	310	150	--	--	--	20	110	--	--
20 to 24	1,490	250	--	170	70	1,240	660	20	--	320	130	110	--	--
25 to 34	2,910	790	20	410	360	2,120	920	50	--	460	360	250	--	--
35 to 44	2,340	700	60	130	510	1,630	580	40	--	190	370	190	--	--
45 to 54	3,180	760	--	240	510	2,420	1,230	50	--	290	340	120	--	--
55 to 64	3,450	800	--	310	470	2,650	1,150	90	--	390	510	120	--	--
65 and over	800	60	--	--	60	740	440	--	--	50	80	40	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	1,630	360	30	90	240	1,280	680	30	--	110	130	130	200	--
3 to 11 months	3,830	560	30	280	240	3,280	1,140	30	--	840	440	380	--	--
1 to 5 years	4,840	1,030	20	310	700	3,810	1,680	80	--	570	790	250	--	--
More than 5 years	4,230	1,470	40	610	810	2,760	1,650	140	--	200	450	190	--	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	5,920	1,540	--	630	900	4,370	2,250	30	--	230	700	390	--	--
Black only	960	170	--	40	130	790	210	20	--	120	230	80	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	700	300	40	160	100	400	30	--	--	310	--	50	--	--
Asian only	80	30	--	--	30	40	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	6,900	1,360	80	450	840	5,500	2,640	220	--	1,060	870	400	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 2. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Gender:														
Male	67.5	82.7	83.3	99.2	72.5	63.1	78.4	75.0	--	63.0	17.0	44.7	83.9	--
Female	32.2	17.3	16.7	--	27.5	37.0	21.6	25.0	--	37.0	82.4	55.3	17.9	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	2.6	2.0	16.7	--	1.0	2.8	2.9	--	--	--	1.1	11.7	--	--
20 to 24	10.2	7.3	--	13.2	3.5	11.2	12.8	7.1	--	18.5	7.1	11.7	--	--
25 to 34	20.0	23.1	16.7	31.8	18.0	19.1	17.9	17.9	--	26.6	19.8	26.6	--	--
35 to 44	16.1	20.5	50.0	10.1	25.5	14.7	11.3	14.3	--	11.0	20.3	20.2	--	--
45 to 54	21.8	22.2	--	18.6	25.5	21.8	23.9	17.9	--	16.8	18.7	12.8	--	--
55 to 64	23.7	23.4	--	24.0	23.5	23.9	22.4	32.1	--	22.5	28.0	12.8	--	--
65 and over	5.5	1.8	--	--	3.0	6.7	8.6	--	--	2.9	4.4	4.3	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	11.2	10.5	25.0	7.0	12.0	11.5	13.2	10.7	--	6.4	7.1	13.8	35.7	--
3 to 11 months	26.3	16.4	25.0	21.7	12.0	29.5	22.2	10.7	--	48.6	24.2	40.4	--	--
1 to 5 years	33.2	30.1	16.7	24.0	35.0	34.3	32.7	28.6	--	32.9	43.4	26.6	--	--
More than 5 years	29.0	43.0	33.3	47.3	40.5	24.8	32.1	50.0	--	11.6	24.7	20.2	--	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	40.6	45.0	--	48.8	45.0	39.3	43.8	10.7	--	13.3	38.5	41.5	--	--
Black only	6.6	5.0	--	3.1	6.5	7.1	4.1	7.1	--	6.9	12.6	8.5	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	4.8	8.8	33.3	12.4	5.0	3.6	.6	--	--	17.9	--	5.3	--	--
Asian only	.5	.9	--	--	1.5	.4	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	47.4	39.8	66.7	34.9	42.0	49.5	51.4	78.6	--	61.3	47.8	42.6	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, November 07, 2019.November 07, 2019

Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	14,570	3,420	120	1,290	2,000	11,110	5,140	280	--	1,730	1,820	940	560	--
Management occupations	210	40	--	--	30	170	--	30	--	60	30	30	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	480	--	--	--	--	480	--	--	--	30	430	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	640	--	--	--	--	640	--	--	--	--	630	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	80	30	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	920	--	--	--	--	910	140	--	--	--	90	660	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	1,220	30	--	--	30	1,190	30	--	--	990	110	40	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	280	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	--	--	160	30	--	--
Sales and related occupations	1,260	--	--	--	--	1,260	1,180	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	810	100	--	--	100	710	410	--	--	70	60	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	70	60	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	1,120	1,060	--	1,030	20	50	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	2,040	370	--	210	160	1,660	790	170	--	60	60	--	--	--
Production occupations	1,490	1,300	30	--	1,270	180	100	--	--	40	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	3,660	410	--	40	360	3,230	2,420	--	--	290	40	130	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Occupation	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	14,570	3,420	120	1,290	2,000	11,110	5,140	280	--	1,730	1,820	940	560	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	1,230	210	--	--	210	1,020	840	--	--	50	--	--	--	--
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	1,190	120	--	40	80	1,070	880	--	--	190	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	680	140	--	--	130	540	90	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
Retail salespersons	620	--	--	--	--	620	580	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Light truck or delivery services drivers	620	--	--	--	--	610	390	--	--	--	20	--	200	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	600	--	--	--	--	600	360	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	540	30	--	--	30	510	30	--	--	410	30	30	--	--
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	530	--	--	--	--	530	530	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursing assistants	460	--	--	--	--	460	--	--	--	--	460	--	--	--
Construction laborers	410	410	--	410	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	310	--	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	290	--	--	--	--
Tree trimmers and pruners	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	--
Food preparation workers	230	--	--	--	--	230	110	--	--	--	--	120	--	--
Driver/sales workers	220	--	--	--	--	220	110	--	--	--	--	100	--	--
Stock clerks and order fillers	210	30	--	--	30	170	170	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	--	200	--	--
Registered nurses	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	180	150	--	150	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpenters	160	140	--	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers	160	--	--	--	--	150	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tire repairers and changers	120	--	--	--	--	120	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Customer service representatives	110	--	--	--	--	110	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	110	50	--	--	50	60	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Security guards	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	70	30	--	--	--
Personal care aides	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	14,570	3,420	120	1,290	2,000	11,110	5,140	280	--	1,730	1,820	940	560	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	1,590	350	--	130	200	1,230	800	20	--	110	180	60	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	5,610	940	30	240	670	4,640	2,010	110	--	930	930	230	--	--
Amputations	230	60	--	--	50	170	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	1,000	190	--	--	170	800	340	20	--	100	120	110	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	180	40	--	--	20	130	30	--	--	--	--	90	--	--
Soreness, pain	1,300	430	--	240	190	870	440	40	--	110	160	110	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	1,210	460	30	250	190	750	390	--	--	70	50	180	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	1,070	400	30	200	170	670	360	--	--	50	40	150	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	140	60	--	50	20	80	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	250	130	--	--	100	120	30	--	--	30	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	200	--	--	--	--	190	70	20	--	--	90	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	100	--	--	--	--	90	30	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	20	--	--	--	--	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	1,140	430	20	250	150	700	350	40	--	70	140	80	--	--
Eye	230	90	--	--	80	140	70	--	--	50	--	20	--	--
Neck	140	20	--	--	20	120	40	--	--	30	40	--	--	--
Trunk	2,930	480	20	130	340	2,430	950	70	--	450	490	110	--	--
Back	1,830	270	--	90	170	1,560	640	50	--	100	310	90	--	--
Upper extremities	5,180	1,330	40	390	900	3,840	2,030	60	--	590	500	420	--	--
Shoulder	1,240	330	--	60	260	910	510	--	--	110	220	50	--	--
Arm	1,200	200	20	70	110	1,000	550	20	--	80	100	140	--	--
Wrist	550	180	--	40	140	370	150	30	--	50	50	40	--	--
Hand	2,050	590	--	220	360	1,460	780	--	--	320	100	200	--	--
Lower extremities	3,470	930	30	500	400	2,530	1,240	50	--	500	420	230	--	--
Knee	1,680	510	--	350	150	1,170	430	30	--	360	220	80	--	--
Ankle	690	90	--	50	40	600	330	--	--	60	120	40	--	--
Foot	540	150	20	30	90	390	270	--	--	--	50	30	--	--
Toe, toenail	120	30	--	--	20	90	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	720	60	--	--	40	660	170	20	--	--	40	20	390	--
Multiple	980	170	--	--	160	810	360	30	--	90	200	50	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	110	30	--	--	30	80	40	--	--	--	20	--	--	--
Containers	1,790	260	20	30	210	1,520	760	20	--	150	90	170	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	440	60	--	--	50	380	170	--	--	--	110	60	--	--
Machinery	600	240	20	--	210	360	220	--	--	50	40	40	--	--
Parts and materials	1,210	530	--	230	290	690	620	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	2,070	890	--	420	470	1,180	530	90	--	180	170	120	--	--
Worker motion or position	2,020	870	--	410	460	1,150	520	80	--	180	160	120	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	840	--	--	--	--	840	120	--	--	30	650	30	--	--
Health care patient	620	--	--	--	--	620	--	--	--	--	590	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,570	380	--	90	280	2,190	870	40	--	450	470	230	--	--
Ladder	380	280	--	260	20	100	60	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	720	210	--	70	130	510	330	--	--	--	30	70	--	--
Vehicles	2,080	230	--	50	180	1,840	1,060	60	--	420	100	30	--	--
Trucks	750	70	--	40	40	680	580	--	--	80	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	230	20	--	--	20	210	180	--	--	--	20	--	--	--

Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	320	40	30	--	--	280	--	--	--	--	200	60	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	100	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	60	30	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	80	40	30	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Transportation incidents	1,100	80	--	30	50	1,010	350	50	--	350	80	30	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	740	40	--	--	--	700	200	50	--	330	70	30	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	4,050	950	30	490	430	3,090	1,430	70	--	570	570	300	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	490	140	--	60	80	350	170	--	--	70	40	40	--	--
Fall on same level	2,450	380	20	70	290	2,070	720	40	--	460	510	230	--	--
Fall to lower level	1,040	400	--	340	60	640	510	20	--	40	30	30	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	910	100	--	--	70	810	220	--	--	--	50	120	390	--
Contact with object, equipment	3,330	960	40	300	610	2,370	1,350	--	--	440	180	280	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	1,860	460	30	140	290	1,390	960	--	--	70	90	180	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	930	240	--	150	90	700	270	--	--	290	50	80	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	410	230	--	--	210	180	110	--	--	30	20	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	4,850	1,290	20	430	830	3,550	1,770	130	--	330	740	160	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	430	240	--	50	190	190	50	--	--	40	20	30	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	1,690	250	--	60	180	1,430	760	30	--	100	170	50	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	10.9	10.2	--	10.1	10.0	11.1	15.6	7.1	--	6.4	9.9	6.4	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	38.5	27.5	25.0	18.6	33.5	41.8	39.1	39.3	--	53.8	51.1	24.5	--	--
Amputations	1.6	1.8	--	--	2.5	1.5	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	6.9	5.6	--	--	8.5	7.2	6.6	7.1	--	5.8	6.6	11.7	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	.2	--	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	1.2	1.2	--	--	1.0	1.2	.6	--	--	--	--	9.6	--	--
Soreness, pain	8.9	12.6	--	18.6	9.5	7.8	8.6	14.3	--	6.4	8.8	11.7	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	8.3	13.5	25.0	19.4	9.5	6.8	7.6	--	--	4.0	2.7	19.1	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	7.3	11.7	25.0	15.5	8.5	6.0	7.0	--	--	2.9	2.2	16.0	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	1.0	1.8	--	3.9	1.0	.7	.4	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.7	3.8	--	--	5.0	1.1	.6	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	1.4	--	--	--	--	1.7	1.4	7.1	--	--	4.9	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	.7	--	--	--	--	.8	.6	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	.1	--	--	--	--	.2	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	7.8	12.6	16.7	19.4	7.5	6.3	6.8	14.3	--	4.0	7.7	8.5	--	--
Eye	1.6	2.6	--	--	4.0	1.3	1.4	--	--	2.9	--	2.1	--	--
Neck	1.0	.6	--	--	1.0	1.1	.8	--	--	1.7	2.2	--	--	--
Trunk	20.1	14.0	16.7	10.1	17.0	21.9	18.5	25.0	--	26.0	26.9	11.7	--	--
Back	12.6	7.9	--	7.0	8.5	14.0	12.5	17.9	--	5.8	17.0	9.6	--	--
Upper extremities	35.6	38.9	33.3	30.2	45.0	34.6	39.5	21.4	--	34.1	27.5	44.7	--	--
Shoulder	8.5	9.6	--	4.7	13.0	8.2	9.9	--	--	6.4	12.1	5.3	--	--
Arm	8.2	5.8	16.7	5.4	5.5	9.0	10.7	7.1	--	4.6	5.5	14.9	--	--
Wrist	3.8	5.3	--	3.1	7.0	3.3	2.9	10.7	--	2.9	2.7	4.3	--	--
Hand	14.1	17.3	--	17.1	18.0	13.1	15.2	--	--	18.5	5.5	21.3	--	--
Lower extremities	23.8	27.2	25.0	38.8	20.0	22.8	24.1	17.9	--	28.9	23.1	24.5	--	--
Knee	11.5	14.9	--	27.1	7.5	10.5	8.4	10.7	--	20.8	12.1	8.5	--	--
Ankle	4.7	2.6	--	3.9	2.0	5.4	6.4	--	--	3.5	6.6	4.3	--	--
Foot	3.7	4.4	16.7	2.3	4.5	3.5	5.3	--	--	--	2.7	3.2	--	--
Toe, toenail	.8	.9	--	--	1.0	.8	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	4.9	1.8	--	--	2.0	5.9	3.3	7.1	--	--	2.2	2.1	69.6	--
Multiple	6.7	5.0	--	--	8.0	7.3	7.0	10.7	--	5.2	11.0	5.3	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	.8	.9	--	--	1.5	.7	.8	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--
Containers	12.3	7.6	16.7	2.3	10.5	13.7	14.8	7.1	--	8.7	4.9	18.1	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	3.0	1.8	--	--	2.5	3.4	3.3	--	--	--	6.0	6.4	--	--
Machinery	4.1	7.0	16.7	--	10.5	3.2	4.3	--	--	2.9	2.2	4.3	--	--
Parts and materials	8.3	15.5	--	17.8	14.5	6.2	12.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	14.2	26.0	--	32.6	23.5	10.6	10.3	32.1	--	10.4	9.3	12.8	--	--
Worker motion or position	13.9	25.4	--	31.8	23.0	10.4	10.1	28.6	--	10.4	8.8	12.8	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	5.8	--	--	--	--	7.6	2.3	--	--	1.7	35.7	3.2	--	--
Health care patient	4.3	--	--	--	--	5.6	--	--	--	--	32.4	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	17.6	11.1	--	7.0	14.0	19.7	16.9	14.3	--	26.0	25.8	24.5	--	--
Ladder	2.6	8.2	--	20.2	1.0	.9	1.2	7.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	4.9	6.1	--	5.4	6.5	4.6	6.4	--	--	--	1.6	7.4	--	--
Vehicles	14.3	6.7	--	3.9	9.0	16.6	20.6	21.4	--	24.3	5.5	3.2	--	--
Trucks	5.1	2.0	--	3.1	2.0	6.1	11.3	--	--	4.6	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	1.6	.6	--	--	1.0	1.9	3.5	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--

Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	2.2	1.2	25.0	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	11.0	6.4	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	1.0	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	7.1	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	.7	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	3.3	3.2	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	.5	1.2	25.0	--	--	.4	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--
Transportation incidents	7.5	2.3	--	2.3	2.5	9.1	6.8	17.9	--	20.2	4.4	3.2	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	5.1	1.2	--	--	--	6.3	3.9	17.9	--	19.1	3.8	3.2	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	27.8	27.8	25.0	38.0	21.5	27.8	27.8	25.0	--	32.9	31.3	31.9	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	3.4	4.1	--	4.7	4.0	3.2	3.3	--	--	4.0	2.2	4.3	--	--
Fall on same level	16.8	11.1	16.7	5.4	14.5	18.6	14.0	14.3	--	26.6	28.0	24.5	--	--
Fall to lower level	7.1	11.7	--	26.4	3.0	5.8	9.9	7.1	--	2.3	1.6	3.2	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	6.2	2.9	--	--	3.5	7.3	4.3	--	--	--	2.7	12.8	69.6	--
Contact with object, equipment	22.9	28.1	33.3	23.3	30.5	21.3	26.3	--	--	25.4	9.9	29.8	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	12.8	13.5	25.0	10.9	14.5	12.5	18.7	--	--	4.0	4.9	19.1	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	6.4	7.0	--	11.6	4.5	6.3	5.3	--	--	16.8	2.7	8.5	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	2.8	6.7	--	--	10.5	1.6	2.1	--	--	1.7	1.1	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	33.3	37.7	16.7	33.3	41.5	32.0	34.4	46.4	--	19.1	40.7	17.0	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	3.0	7.0	--	3.9	9.5	1.7	1.0	--	--	2.3	1.1	3.2	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	11.6	7.3	--	4.7	9.0	12.9	14.8	10.7	--	5.8	9.3	5.3	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	75.3	87.7	104.3	116.1	75.1	72.1	116.9	65.8	--	54.3	54.0	49.6	100.3	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	8.2	9.1	--	12.1	7.7	8.0	18.2	4.0	--	3.5	5.4	3.2	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	29.0	24.2	27.3	21.4	25.2	30.1	45.7	27.0	--	29.3	27.7	12.2	--	--
Amputations	1.2	1.6	--	--	1.9	1.1	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	5.2	4.9	--	--	6.4	5.2	7.8	4.2	--	3.0	3.6	5.7	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	.1	--	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	.9	1.1	--	--	.7	.9	.7	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	--
Soreness, pain	6.7	11.1	--	21.8	7.0	5.6	10.0	9.5	--	3.3	4.9	5.5	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	6.3	11.8	21.1	22.4	7.0	4.9	8.8	--	--	2.3	1.6	9.3	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	5.5	10.2	21.1	18.2	6.4	4.3	8.2	--	--	1.7	1.3	8.1	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	.7	1.6	--	4.3	.6	.5	.6	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	1.3	3.2	--	--	3.7	.8	.8	--	--	.9	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	1.0	--	--	--	--	1.2	1.5	4.6	--	--	2.6	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	.5	--	--	--	--	.6	.7	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	.1	--	--	--	--	.1	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	5.9	11.1	19.7	22.7	5.8	4.6	8.1	9.1	--	2.1	4.1	4.4	--	--
Eye	1.2	2.3	--	--	3.0	.9	1.5	--	--	1.4	--	.9	--	--
Neck	.7	.4	--	--	.6	.8	.8	--	--	.8	1.1	--	--	--
Trunk	15.1	12.4	17.2	11.4	12.6	15.8	21.6	15.7	--	14.0	14.5	6.0	--	--
Back	9.5	6.9	--	7.8	6.5	10.1	14.6	12.7	--	3.3	9.3	4.9	--	--
Upper extremities	26.7	34.1	35.4	34.8	33.7	24.9	46.1	14.6	--	18.5	14.8	22.4	--	--
Shoulder	6.4	8.5	--	5.4	9.9	5.9	11.6	--	--	3.6	6.6	2.5	--	--
Arm	6.2	5.3	19.0	6.5	4.1	6.5	12.4	4.0	--	2.4	3.0	7.2	--	--
Wrist	2.9	4.6	--	3.2	5.3	2.4	3.4	6.6	--	1.7	1.6	2.0	--	--
Hand	10.6	15.1	--	19.7	13.4	9.5	17.8	--	--	10.1	2.9	10.6	--	--
Lower extremities	17.9	23.9	28.6	44.9	14.9	16.4	28.1	12.0	--	15.6	12.4	12.1	--	--
Knee	8.7	13.1	--	31.5	5.8	7.6	9.8	6.5	--	11.4	6.5	4.0	--	--
Ankle	3.6	2.2	--	4.4	1.4	3.9	7.6	--	--	1.7	3.5	2.3	--	--
Foot	2.8	3.8	20.2	2.9	3.4	2.5	6.1	--	--	--	1.6	1.8	--	--
Toe, toenail	.6	.8	--	--	.9	.6	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	3.7	1.5	--	--	1.4	4.3	3.9	4.8	--	--	1.1	1.3	69.0	--
Multiple	5.1	4.3	--	--	6.0	5.3	8.2	6.0	--	2.7	6.0	2.9	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	.6	.7	--	--	1.0	.5	1.0	--	--	--	.6	--	--	--
Containers	9.2	6.7	17.2	2.7	7.9	9.9	17.2	5.2	--	4.7	2.7	9.1	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	2.3	1.4	--	--	1.8	2.5	4.0	--	--	--	3.4	3.4	--	--
Machinery	3.1	6.3	19.8	--	7.9	2.3	5.1	--	--	1.5	1.3	2.2	--	--
Parts and materials	6.3	13.5	--	20.3	10.9	4.5	14.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	10.7	22.8	--	37.5	17.6	7.7	11.9	22.4	--	5.6	5.2	6.5	--	--
Worker motion or position	10.5	22.4	--	37.1	17.2	7.5	11.9	20.1	--	5.5	4.9	6.2	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	4.4	--	--	--	--	5.4	2.7	--	--	.8	19.3	1.7	--	--
Health care patient	3.2	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	17.7	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	13.3	9.7	--	7.8	10.6	14.2	19.7	9.5	--	14.3	14.0	12.1	--	--
Ladder	2.0	7.1	--	23.2	.7	.6	1.3	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	3.7	5.3	--	6.1	4.7	3.3	7.6	--	--	--	1.0	3.9	--	--
Vehicles	10.7	5.8	--	4.1	6.6	11.9	24.2	15.3	--	13.1	3.0	1.8	--	--
Trucks	3.9	1.9	--	3.2	1.4	4.4	13.2	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	1.2	.5	--	--	.8	1.4	4.0	--	--	--	.5	--	--	--

Table 7. Incidence rates¹ nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	1.7	.9	23.2	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	6.0	2.9	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	.8	--	--	--	--	.9	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	.5	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	--	--	1.7	1.7	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	.4	.9	23.2	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--
Transportation incidents	5.7	2.0	--	2.7	1.8	6.6	8.1	12.8	--	10.9	2.3	1.5	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	3.8	1.0	--	--	--	4.6	4.5	11.7	--	10.2	2.1	1.3	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	20.9	24.4	23.1	44.2	16.2	20.0	32.5	17.7	--	17.9	17.0	15.9	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	2.5	3.6	--	5.2	3.1	2.3	4.0	--	--	2.1	1.1	2.4	--	--
Fall on same level	12.7	9.7	19.7	6.1	10.8	13.5	16.3	9.5	--	14.5	15.1	11.9	--	--
Fall to lower level	5.4	10.3	--	30.4	2.2	4.2	11.6	4.6	--	1.3	.8	1.7	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	4.7	2.6	--	--	2.6	5.2	4.9	--	--	--	1.4	6.1	69.0	--
Contact with object, equipment	17.2	24.6	34.0	27.3	23.1	15.4	30.7	--	--	13.9	5.2	14.9	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	9.6	11.9	27.3	12.6	10.9	9.0	21.7	--	--	2.2	2.6	9.7	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	4.8	6.1	--	13.2	3.3	4.5	6.1	--	--	9.2	1.4	4.0	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	2.1	5.9	--	--	8.0	1.2	2.5	--	--	.9	.6	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	25.0	33.0	20.6	38.9	31.1	23.0	40.2	30.2	--	10.4	22.1	8.3	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	2.2	6.2	--	4.3	7.3	1.2	1.2	--	--	1.2	.5	1.8	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	8.7	6.4	--	5.1	7.0	9.3	17.2	6.0	--	3.3	5.1	2.7	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2018

[illegible]

Table 8. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 9. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	11.7	14.8	18.9	13.9	10.8	5.1	24.9	7
Management occupations	100.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	9.5	14.3	--	38.1	12
Business and financial operations occupations	100.0	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	22.2	5
Computer and mathematical occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Community and social service occupations	100.0	--	--	50.0	--	--	--	--	3
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	--	75.0	--	--	--	--	--	2
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	100.0	22.9	10.4	16.7	16.7	8.3	6.3	18.8	5
Healthcare support occupations	100.0	14.1	9.4	31.3	10.9	4.7	4.7	25.0	5
Protective service occupations	100.0	18.2	--	18.2	--	--	--	27.3	6
Food preparation and serving related occupations	100.0	13.0	18.5	26.1	16.3	7.6	3.3	15.2	4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	8.2	50.0	25.4	5.7	5.7	1.6	4.1	2
Personal care and service occupations	100.0	17.9	14.3	10.7	17.9	14.3	--	21.4	7
Sales and related occupations	100.0	7.1	9.5	13.5	22.2	31.7	4.0	11.9	9
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	12.3	11.1	17.3	7.4	17.3	9.9	25.9	12
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	57.1	75
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	7.1	--	33.9	24.1	6.3	1.8	25.0	10
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	13.7	19.6	7.4	7.4	3.9	8.3	39.7	14
Production occupations	100.0	10.7	12.8	18.1	17.4	13.4	4.0	22.8	7
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	12.0	9.3	17.2	14.5	9.8	5.7	31.4	8

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 10. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	11.7	14.8	18.9	13.9	10.8	5.1	24.9	7
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	100.0	11.4	9.8	17.9	21.1	11.4	5.7	22.8	7
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	100.0	4.2	6.7	27.7	13.4	8.4	6.7	33.6	8
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	5.9	4.4	10.3	11.8	4.4	2.9	58.8	116
Retail salespersons	100.0	8.1	14.5	12.9	37.1	9.7	4.8	12.9	6
Light truck or delivery services drivers	100.0	33.9	8.1	3.2	3.2	6.5	4.8	40.3	14
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	100.0	38.3	41.7	--	--	--	8.3	10.0	2
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	11.1	59.3	3.7	9.3	9.3	--	5.6	2
First-line supervisors of retail sales workers	100.0	3.8	3.8	13.2	7.5	60.4	3.8	9.4	14
Nursing assistants	100.0	15.2	10.9	21.7	10.9	4.3	4.3	30.4	6
Construction laborers	100.0	4.9	--	70.7	7.3	7.3	--	9.8	4
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	100.0	--	--	90.3	--	--	--	--	5
Tree trimmers and pruners	100.0	--	96.3	--	--	--	--	--	2
Food preparation workers	100.0	17.4	21.7	17.4	17.4	--	--	21.7	4
Driver/sales workers	100.0	--	22.7	9.1	18.2	13.6	--	31.8	10
Stock clerks and order fillers	100.0	--	9.5	19.0	--	9.5	19.0	28.6	16
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	100.0	--	15.0	35.0	--	--	--	30.0	3
Registered nurses	100.0	15.8	10.5	21.1	10.5	10.5	--	26.3	6
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	16.7	83.3	38
Carpenters	100.0	18.8	--	--	--	12.5	--	43.8	21
Telecommunications equipment installers and repairers, except line installers	100.0	--	--	--	12.5	12.5	--	62.5	39
Tire repairers and changers	100.0	--	91.7	--	--	--	--	--	2
Customer service representatives	100.0	--	36.4	--	--	36.4	--	--	14
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	100.0	--	--	18.2	--	27.3	--	27.3	14
Security guards	100.0	20.0	--	20.0	--	--	--	30.0	5
Personal care aides	100.0	--	30.0	--	--	--	--	40.0	18
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	37.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	2

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 11. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private Industry ^{2,3,4}	100.0	11.7	14.8	18.9	13.9	10.8	5.1	24.9	7
Goods producing	100.0	9.6	7.9	20.5	17.0	12.0	3.2	29.8	10
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	100.0	16.7	--	--	25.0	--	--	41.7	10
Construction	100.0	6.2	--	30.2	19.4	7.0	--	34.9	10
Manufacturing	100.0	12.0	12.5	15.0	15.0	16.0	4.0	26.0	8
Service providing	100.0	12.2	17.0	18.4	13.0	10.5	5.7	23.3	6
Trade transportation and utilities	100.0	7.8	14.6	16.9	12.8	14.0	7.4	26.5	9
Information	100.0	--	--	14.3	10.7	10.7	10.7	42.9	23
Financial activities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	100.0	8.7	35.3	24.3	9.8	4.6	4.0	12.1	3
Educational and health services	100.0	14.3	12.6	23.6	13.7	7.1	5.5	23.1	5
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	9.6	23.4	18.1	20.2	11.7	3.2	14.9	5
Other services except public administration	100.0	78.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	1

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	14,570	3,420	120	1,290	2,000	11,110	5,140	280	--	1,730	1,820	940	560	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	350	120	--	--	120	220	120	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	1,580	360	--	90	260	1,220	760	40	--	130	200	90	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	4,600	1,410	60	710	630	3,180	1,510	70	--	570	490	140	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	3,430	490	--	160	320	2,930	1,340	120	--	520	420	180	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	1,570	170	--	--	130	1,400	550	40	--	340	240	140	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	600	180	--	--	170	420	180	--	--	20	110	110	--	--
Not reported	2,430	690	30	300	360	1,750	680	--	--	140	290	290	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	70	--	--	--	--	70	20	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	1,690	210	--	90	110	1,480	780	80	--	370	170	70	--	--
1 - 2 hours	1,360	280	30	30	220	1,080	390	20	--	360	190	110	--	--
2 - 4 hours	2,940	560	30	140	400	2,370	1,150	30	--	130	390	280	--	--
4 - 6 hours	2,240	880	--	550	330	1,360	870	40	--	160	190	50	--	--
6 - 8 hours	2,380	460	--	130	330	1,930	800	60	--	390	340	100	--	--
8 - 10 hours	940	200	--	--	170	740	280	40	--	110	140	20	--	--
10 - 12 hours	340	90	--	--	60	250	120	--	--	60	60	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	70	--	--	--	--	60	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	20	--	--	--	--	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	2,510	720	60	300	360	1,750	680	--	--	140	290	290	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	750	70	--	--	60	670	310	--	--	70	130	150	--	--
Monday	2,450	610	20	280	310	1,830	630	40	--	450	360	120	--	--
Tuesday	2,670	570	30	210	330	2,100	1,020	70	--	240	250	120	--	--
Wednesday	2,450	580	--	180	390	1,870	820	80	--	380	350	140	--	--
Thursday	3,050	990	30	490	470	2,050	930	60	--	420	260	100	--	--
Friday	2,210	440	--	120	310	1,780	960	20	--	100	340	170	--	--
Saturday	990	170	30	--	130	810	460	--	--	60	120	150	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 13. Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Private industry ^{2,3,4}	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	2.4	3.5	--	--	6.0	2.0	2.3	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	10.8	10.5	--	7.0	13.0	11.0	14.8	14.3	--	7.5	11.0	9.6	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	31.6	41.2	50.0	55.0	31.5	28.6	29.4	25.0	--	32.9	26.9	14.9	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	23.5	14.3	--	12.4	16.0	26.4	26.1	42.9	--	30.1	23.1	19.1	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	10.8	5.0	--	--	6.5	12.6	10.7	14.3	--	19.7	13.2	14.9	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	4.1	5.3	--	--	8.5	3.8	3.5	--	--	1.2	6.0	11.7	--	--
Not reported	16.7	20.2	25.0	23.3	18.0	15.8	13.2	--	--	8.1	15.9	30.9	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	.5	--	--	--	--	.6	.4	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	11.6	6.1	--	7.0	5.5	13.3	15.2	28.6	--	21.4	9.3	7.4	--	--
1 - 2 hours	9.3	8.2	25.0	2.3	11.0	9.7	7.6	7.1	--	20.8	10.4	11.7	--	--
2 - 4 hours	20.2	16.4	25.0	10.9	20.0	21.3	22.4	10.7	--	7.5	21.4	29.8	--	--
4 - 6 hours	15.4	25.7	--	42.6	16.5	12.2	16.9	14.3	--	9.2	10.4	5.3	--	--
6 - 8 hours	16.3	13.5	--	10.1	16.5	17.4	15.6	21.4	--	22.5	18.7	10.6	--	--
8 - 10 hours	6.5	5.8	--	--	8.5	6.7	5.4	14.3	--	6.4	7.7	2.1	--	--
10 - 12 hours	2.3	2.6	--	--	3.0	2.3	2.3	--	--	3.5	3.3	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	.5	--	--	--	--	.5	.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	.1	--	--	--	--	.2	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	17.2	21.1	50.0	23.3	18.0	15.8	13.2	--	--	8.1	15.9	30.9	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	5.1	2.0	--	--	3.0	6.0	6.0	--	--	4.0	7.1	16.0	--	--
Monday	16.8	17.8	16.7	21.7	15.5	16.5	12.3	14.3	--	26.0	19.8	12.8	--	--
Tuesday	18.3	16.7	25.0	16.3	16.5	18.9	19.8	25.0	--	13.9	13.7	12.8	--	--
Wednesday	16.8	17.0	--	14.0	19.5	16.8	16.0	28.6	--	22.0	19.2	14.9	--	--
Thursday	20.9	28.9	25.0	38.0	23.5	18.5	18.1	21.4	--	24.3	14.3	10.6	--	--
Friday	15.2	12.9	--	9.3	15.5	16.0	18.7	7.1	--	5.8	18.7	18.1	--	--
Saturday	6.8	5.0	25.0	--	6.5	7.3	8.9	--	--	3.5	6.6	16.0	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	11.7	14.8	18.9	13.9	10.8	5.1	24.9	7
Time of event:									
12:01AM - 4:00AM	100.0	8.6	11.4	22.9	14.3	11.4	5.7	25.7	7
4:01AM - 8:00AM	100.0	10.1	7.6	22.8	10.1	10.8	3.8	34.8	10
8:01AM - 12noon	100.0	7.6	20.4	18.7	13.7	8.9	3.7	26.7	7
12:01PM - 4:00PM	100.0	14.0	10.5	20.7	14.6	14.3	4.7	21.3	7
4:01PM - 8:00PM	100.0	15.3	24.8	19.1	8.9	8.3	7.0	16.6	3
8:01PM - 12midnight	100.0	15.0	18.3	10.0	11.7	21.7	6.7	16.7	8
Time not reported	100.0	14.4	8.2	15.2	19.3	8.2	7.4	27.2	7
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.9	12
Less than 1 hour	100.0	7.1	34.9	13.0	10.7	9.5	2.4	22.5	4
1 - 2 hours	100.0	9.6	30.1	12.5	9.6	9.6	5.1	24.3	5
2 - 4 hours	100.0	9.2	12.6	23.1	12.6	8.8	4.1	29.3	6
4 - 6 hours	100.0	9.4	7.6	21.0	16.5	22.3	3.6	19.6	10
6 - 8 hours	100.0	17.6	11.3	24.4	10.5	6.7	5.5	24.4	5
8 - 10 hours	100.0	9.6	10.6	18.1	21.3	10.6	8.5	21.3	7
10 - 12 hours	100.0	23.5	5.9	17.6	5.9	14.7	5.9	26.5	7
12 - 16 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.6	14
More than 16 hours	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	63
Hours not reported	100.0	14.3	8.0	15.1	18.7	8.4	7.6	27.9	7
Day of week:									
Sunday	100.0	17.3	13.3	13.3	10.7	5.3	6.7	33.3	8
Monday	100.0	15.9	9.0	20.8	13.9	8.2	4.1	27.8	6
Tuesday	100.0	9.7	7.9	17.6	10.9	16.9	7.1	30.0	14
Wednesday	100.0	11.8	19.2	17.6	14.3	12.2	4.5	20.4	6
Thursday	100.0	11.8	23.9	18.7	13.1	10.2	3.3	19.0	4
Friday	100.0	6.8	11.3	24.0	20.8	9.0	4.5	23.1	6
Saturday	100.0	10.1	17.2	14.1	10.1	9.1	9.1	29.3	9

Table 14. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 15. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Private industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness ³																
		Head		Neck	Trunk		Upper extremities					Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Total	Shoulder	Arm	Hand	Wrist	Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot			
Total	75.3	5.9	1.2	.7	15.1	9.5	26.7	6.4	6.2	10.6	2.9	17.9	8.7	3.6	2.8	3.7	5.1	--
Gender:																		
Male	93.1	6.0	1.0	.7	19.9	11.9	32.8	8.2	7.9	13.0	2.9	22.9	11.7	4.3	3.6	5.9	4.7	--
Female	53.7	5.7	1.4	.7	9.4	6.5	19.5	4.2	4.2	7.7	2.8	11.9	5.0	2.7	1.8	1.0	5.5	--
Age:																		
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	83.1	22.2	--	--	14.0	10.9	26.7	6.2	--	18.6	--	16.1	4.1	4.1	5.9	3.3	--	--
20 - 24	93.8	7.9	--	--	23.9	6.8	29.4	3.0	2.9	21.8	1.6	28.7	5.6	15.4	4.0	1.6	1.2	--
25 - 34	62.7	8.8	2.3	.9	14.5	11.5	15.8	3.3	5.4	5.8	1.1	17.0	8.8	2.7	2.6	1.8	3.8	--
35 - 44	52.6	3.7	.9	.5	7.9	4.9	19.6	5.7	4.5	6.1	2.7	11.7	5.6	1.6	1.8	5.0	4.2	--
45 - 54	87.3	4.0	1.2	1.2	12.7	8.7	33.7	10.9	10.3	5.9	5.3	21.3	10.0	4.6	2.6	6.2	8.2	--
55 - 64	97.8	3.6	1.1	--	24.4	15.8	37.1	8.4	4.1	20.0	3.8	22.3	15.0	1.7	3.8	4.0	6.2	--
65 and over	77.1	6.4	--	--	12.7	4.6	42.1	6.4	17.6	15.3	2.0	6.8	2.1	--	1.6	--	7.5	--
Major occupational group:																		
Management occupations	20.0	4.6	--	--	3.7	2.6	1.9	--	--	--	--	5.6	2.6	--	--	--	3.8	--
Business and financial operations occupations	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	4.1	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	16.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	19.7	--	--	--	--	--	10.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.8	11.5	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	34.9	3.4	--	--	7.6	6.4	11.3	3.6	4.3	1.7	1.4	7.3	3.4	2.9	--	1.4	3.6	--
Healthcare support occupations	114.6	7.0	--	4.7	45.7	22.7	34.0	19.7	5.3	5.8	--	16.6	6.0	3.9	5.2	--	6.3	--
Protective service occupations	70.6	--	--	--	--	--	12.1	--	--	--	--	28.8	12.7	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	58.7	5.8	1.0	--	7.5	6.1	29.5	1.9	10.5	15.7	1.2	11.1	3.4	3.2	1.4	1.9	2.2	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	239.5	10.1	6.7	--	71.0	15.4	73.0	7.5	--	59.9	--	77.9	66.2	6.6	--	--	4.8	--
Personal care and service occupations	35.7	3.4	--	--	5.4	4.9	10.5	--	3.9	--	--	9.5	3.8	3.0	--	--	6.7	--
Sales and related occupations	57.9	7.1	1.8	--	11.0	7.4	20.2	2.6	14.6	2.0	--	14.6	2.2	8.8	2.5	--	4.5	--
Office and administrative support occupations	27.9	1.6	--	--	5.2	4.1	9.3	3.0	1.2	2.1	2.8	8.8	3.6	1.9	2.1	.9	1.9	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	63.1	--	--	--	--	--	31.1	--	19.9	--	--	23.3	--	--	22.2	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	132.5	30.6	--	--	15.2	10.4	28.8	7.3	6.2	8.2	7.0	54.7	41.1	5.6	3.9	2.5	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	228.8	5.9	--	2.1	56.5	51.4	96.3	15.8	6.9	67.4	4.6	33.8	17.7	5.1	7.3	24.7	9.5	--
Production occupations	80.3	9.4	4.3	--	9.0	4.1	36.7	10.5	5.7	15.7	3.9	18.5	5.9	1.4	4.3	--	5.5	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	229.0	8.3	1.0	3.3	48.4	28.6	77.9	25.8	18.3	19.7	11.4	48.2	20.6	8.0	7.5	22.1	20.8	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 16. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Private industry	Nature of injury or illness ³															
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations	Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple traumatic injuries			Soreness Pain	All other natures
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures							Total	with fractures	with sprains		
Total	75.3	29.0	8.2	6.3	5.5	.7	5.2	.9	.1	1.2	1.3	--	1.0	.1	.5	6.7	15.3
Gender:																	
Male	93.1	36.5	10.6	8.6	7.4	1.2	4.8	1.0	--	2.1	1.3	--	.9	.2	.3	8.2	18.9
Female	53.7	19.8	5.3	3.5	3.3	.2	5.5	.8	--	--	1.2	--	1.2	--	.7	5.0	11.1
Age:																	
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	83.1	17.9	--	18.0	18.0	--	5.9	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.2	20.2
20 - 24	93.8	33.5	15.5	18.3	16.7	1.6	6.4	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	15.4
25 - 34	62.7	27.0	4.3	7.3	5.8	1.5	5.1	1.1	--	.5	.3	--	.5	--	--	4.7	11.9
35 - 44	52.6	19.1	4.4	3.3	3.0	--	4.2	.8	--	--	1.3	--	1.2	--	1.0	5.0	13.2
45 - 54	87.3	43.5	6.8	4.3	4.1	--	3.9	--	--	.4	2.4	--	1.3	--	--	7.8	16.5
55 - 64	97.8	34.1	16.6	3.8	2.9	.9	3.1	.8	--	.9	2.1	--	1.2	--	.5	11.9	23.0
65 and over	77.1	10.0	9.5	6.2	6.2	--	18.8	--	--	14.2	1.5	--	1.9	--	--	6.6	7.6
Major occupational group:																	
Management occupations	20.0	9.3	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.4
Business and financial operations occupations	9.0	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	16.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	19.7	--	10.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.8	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	34.9	14.6	4.2	2.0	1.8	--	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.2	6.1
Healthcare support occupations	114.6	82.5	3.2	--	--	--	5.2	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	8.7	10.1
Protective service occupations	70.6	27.7	10.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.8	10.6
Food preparation and serving related occupations	58.7	14.2	4.3	11.8	11.8	--	7.1	5.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.4	9.9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	239.5	133.4	3.1	10.6	8.2	--	9.6	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.3	66.2
Personal care and service occupations	35.7	9.7	5.9	7.6	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	3.3	3.2	4.7
Sales and related occupations	57.9	25.8	10.3	3.0	2.7	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.1	7.9
Office and administrative support occupations	27.9	10.2	3.9	1.3	1.3	--	2.7	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	1.6	5.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	63.1	20.8	--	24.3	24.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	132.5	28.6	11.5	14.0	8.1	5.9	2.2	--	--	--	4.6	--	--	--	--	28.4	41.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	228.8	90.6	39.4	21.0	20.5	--	3.8	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.2	57.5
Production occupations	80.3	24.1	7.6	9.5	8.7	.8	7.9	.9	--	2.1	2.3	--	1.1	--	--	7.5	16.4
Transportation and material moving occupations	229.0	88.0	20.6	15.6	13.1	2.5	21.9	--	--	9.6	3.5	--	3.2	1.1	1.4	21.9	44.4

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 17. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Private industry	Source of injury or illness ³												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total	75.3	.6	9.2	2.3	3.1	6.3	4.4	3.2	10.7	10.5	13.3	3.7	10.7	9.1
Gender:														
Male	93.1	.5	11.5	1.7	4.0	10.6	2.2	.7	13.8	13.6	13.3	5.9	16.0	10.3
Female	53.7	.6	6.5	3.0	2.1	1.1	7.0	6.2	7.0	6.7	13.2	1.1	4.2	7.5
Age:														
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 - 19	83.1	--	5.8	--	17.4	6.5	7.7	--	5.5	4.5	13.7	--	5.9	13.8
20 - 24	93.8	--	4.4	3.5	5.2	12.2	3.2	2.9	5.3	4.8	20.7	2.4	29.8	6.5
25 - 34	62.7	.7	7.4	2.3	1.6	5.3	4.1	3.4	8.4	8.2	10.0	3.4	7.0	7.5
35 - 44	52.6	.4	6.9	1.1	2.0	4.3	4.0	3.6	9.3	9.1	7.1	2.3	5.9	8.7
45 - 54	87.3	.6	10.8	2.5	3.1	4.6	2.0	1.8	13.9	13.6	19.3	9.8	8.8	10.5
55 - 64	97.8	.7	15.8	2.8	4.4	10.7	8.4	5.0	17.5	17.4	14.3	1.5	9.0	11.0
65 and over	77.1	--	8.3	1.6	--	--	1.8	--	2.9	2.9	18.5	--	33.8	7.2
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations	20.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.0	6.5	3.7	--	4.2	2.1
Business and financial operations occupations	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	2.0	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	16.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	19.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.3	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	34.9	--	--	3.0	--	--	12.1	11.4	5.0	4.6	9.2	--	2.1	1.7
Healthcare support occupations	114.6	--	--	8.5	--	--	75.0	73.0	4.3	4.3	11.9	--	3.5	7.3
Protective service occupations	70.6	--	--	--	--	--	14.5	--	15.1	13.0	11.0	--	11.8	12.0
Food preparation and serving related occupations	58.7	--	10.2	3.5	4.5	--	2.0	--	8.1	7.3	16.1	5.4	--	7.0
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	239.5	--	5.7	4.1	9.7	--	--	--	10.2	10.2	77.3	7.0	55.6	66.2
Personal care and service occupations	35.7	--	--	--	--	--	4.9	3.9	2.0	2.0	13.6	--	2.4	4.6
Sales and related occupations	57.9	--	6.4	4.1	1.9	2.9	--	--	4.4	4.3	12.7	13.4	3.9	6.4
Office and administrative support occupations	27.9	1.2	5.7	1.8	--	.9	--	--	5.8	5.8	6.6	--	2.7	1.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	63.1	--	--	--	19.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.7
Construction and extraction occupations	132.5	--	3.2	--	--	10.9	--	--	50.4	49.9	8.0	9.3	3.3	15.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	228.8	--	45.4	3.4	14.0	64.4	--	--	21.5	21.5	16.5	4.2	22.3	31.1
Production occupations	80.3	.8	10.2	1.6	9.8	10.7	--	--	16.1	16.1	12.2	5.8	3.8	8.6
Transportation and material moving occupations	229.0	--	40.0	2.0	4.2	14.7	7.6	--	27.9	27.0	35.0	1.5	72.4	22.2

Table 18. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Private industry	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ³																				
		Contact with objects				Falls, slips, trips				Overexertion			Repetitive motion involving microtasks	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal				All other events
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed	Total	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Total	In lifting	Total			Roadway accidents	Total		Intentional injury by other person	Injury by person—unintentional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related incidents		
Total	75.3	17.2	9.6	4.8	2.1	20.9	5.4	12.7	2.5	25.0	8.7	2.2	4.7	5.7	3.8	--	1.7	.8	.5	.4	--	
Gender:																						
Male	93.1	20.3	12.9	4.2	2.6	24.2	8.3	12.1	3.4	32.1	12.1	1.9	7.0	7.9	5.2	--	1.4	.5	.3	.6	--	
Female	53.7	13.5	5.6	5.6	1.5	16.9	1.8	13.5	1.4	16.5	4.6	2.6	1.9	2.9	2.2	--	2.0	1.0	.8	.2	--	
Age:																						
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
16 - 19	83.1	23.6	5.5	16.9	--	26.1	8.8	15.9	--	15.6	7.2	--	7.2	--	--	--	7.7	--	--	--	--	
20 - 24	93.8	34.5	14.2	16.3	3.6	22.1	13.3	8.4	--	13.1	4.8	--	2.8	19.5	17.3	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	
25 - 34	62.7	14.4	9.5	2.1	2.0	18.8	6.7	10.2	1.9	20.4	8.2	1.0	2.5	4.1	2.1	--	2.5	1.4	--	.8	--	
35 - 44	52.6	10.7	5.1	2.7	2.4	11.2	1.7	7.1	2.2	19.1	5.4	2.4	6.3	3.4	2.3	--	1.9	.7	.6	.6	--	
45 - 54	87.3	10.4	5.9	1.7	1.8	29.9	3.9	19.7	4.9	35.1	10.2	3.4	6.7	4.1	3.6	--	.9	--	.5	--	--	
55 - 64	97.8	25.9	14.2	8.7	2.5	23.9	6.5	14.2	3.1	39.1	15.0	3.7	4.9	3.2	2.7	--	.7	.5	--	--	--	
65 and over	77.1	22.6	21.6	--	--	26.1	2.6	23.2	--	10.4	5.1	1.9	1.5	16.0	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Major occupational group:																						
Management occupations	20.0	2.2	--	--	--	7.9	--	3.1	3.7	4.0	--	--	--	4.2	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Business and financial operations occupations	9.0	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	1.8	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Computer and mathematical occupations	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Life, physical, and social science occupations	16.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Community and social service occupations	19.7	--	--	--	--	11.8	--	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Education, training, and library occupations	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	34.9	2.1	1.1	--	--	11.1	--	10.3	--	13.8	4.5	--	1.6	1.8	1.7	--	4.5	3.4	--	--	--	
Healthcare support occupations	114.6	10.7	4.3	--	--	19.9	--	15.3	--	64.4	8.4	--	--	3.1	2.9	--	14.5	9.4	4.2	--	--	
Protective service occupations	70.6	--	--	--	--	13.6	--	--	--	22.0	--	--	--	10.0	--	--	14.9	--	--	--	--	
Food preparation and serving related occupations	58.7	19.4	11.9	6.4	--	19.1	1.0	15.9	2.1	10.5	3.4	3.0	7.4	--	--	--	2.0	--	2.0	--	--	
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	239.5	77.2	9.1	55.9	--	82.3	--	76.3	3.3	21.8	6.6	--	5.8	52.0	50.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Personal care and service occupations	35.7	9.1	6.9	--	--	17.9	--	17.1	--	5.2	--	--	--	2.2	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Sales and related occupations	57.9	10.5	5.0	4.8	--	17.2	11.0	5.0	1.1	26.4	8.8	--	--	3.0	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Office and administrative support occupations	27.9	6.1	3.4	1.2	1.4	8.7	1.5	6.6	.6	11.0	2.7	2.3	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	63.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.6	--	--	26.6	--	
Construction and extraction occupations	132.5	22.1	18.5	--	2.2	53.5	37.4	6.2	7.0	52.7	6.2	7.0	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	228.8	76.2	48.5	21.8	5.8	35.8	11.5	17.5	3.5	82.8	50.4	1.9	26.1	7.6	5.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Production occupations	80.3	28.2	14.8	4.0	8.1	19.5	1.7	14.1	3.7	28.5	7.0	6.9	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Transportation and material moving occupations	229.0	38.8	26.5	5.5	5.9	58.3	14.2	32.4	11.1	76.4	34.9	3.9	21.3	31.9	14.8	--	2.2	--	--	1.7	--	

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 19. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	50	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gender:														
Male	--	40	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 5 years	--	30	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	50	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gender:														
Male	--	80.0	--	80.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 to 44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
45 to 54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
55 to 64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	--	40.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 5 years	--	60.0	--	60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, November 07, 2019.November 07, 2019

Table 21. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	50	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	--	40	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 22. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2018

[illegible]

Table 22. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2018

[illegible]

Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 24. Incidence rates¹ nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2018

[illegible]

Table 24. Incidence rates¹ nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 25. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, state government, Missouri, 2018

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
State Government ^{2,3,4}	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Goods producing	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trade transportation and utilities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services except public administration	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 26. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	50	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 - 2 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 - 4 hours	--	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 - 6 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 - 8 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 - 10 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 - 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tuesday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wednesday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thursday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Friday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saturday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 27. Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, state government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	State government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	--	100.0	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	--	40.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 - 2 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2 - 4 hours	--	40.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4 - 6 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
6 - 8 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8 - 10 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 - 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tuesday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wednesday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thursday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Friday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saturday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 28. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	3,200	--	--	--	--	2,890	--	--	--	--	1,600	--	--	--
Gender:														
Male	2,250	--	--	--	--	1,950	--	--	--	--	800	--	--	--
Female	950	--	--	--	--	950	--	--	--	--	800	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
35 to 44	560	--	--	--	--	410	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--
45 to 54	920	--	--	--	--	920	--	--	--	--	680	--	--	--
55 to 64	770	--	--	--	--	620	--	--	--	--	530	--	--	--
65 and over	600	--	--	--	--	600	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	340	--	--	--	--	340	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	500	--	--	--	--	500	--	--	--	--	420	--	--	--
More than 5 years	2,270	--	--	--	--	1,960	--	--	--	--	1,010	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	2,560	--	--	--	--	2,560	--	--	--	--	1,410	--	--	--
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	540	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 29. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Gender:														
Male	70.3	--	--	--	--	67.5	--	--	--	--	50.0	--	--	--
Female	29.7	--	--	--	--	32.9	--	--	--	--	50.0	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19	3.1	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24	3.4	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34	4.1	--	--	--	--	4.5	--	--	--	--	5.6	--	--	--
35 to 44	17.5	--	--	--	--	14.2	--	--	--	--	13.1	--	--	--
45 to 54	28.8	--	--	--	--	31.8	--	--	--	--	42.5	--	--	--
55 to 64	24.1	--	--	--	--	21.5	--	--	--	--	33.1	--	--	--
65 and over	18.8	--	--	--	--	20.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months	10.6	--	--	--	--	11.8	--	--	--	--	5.6	--	--	--
1 to 5 years	15.6	--	--	--	--	17.3	--	--	--	--	26.3	--	--	--
More than 5 years	70.9	--	--	--	--	67.8	--	--	--	--	63.1	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin ⁵ :														
White only	80.0	--	--	--	--	88.6	--	--	--	--	88.1	--	--	--
Black only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	16.9	--	--	--	--	8.0	--	--	--	--	10.6	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both "Multi-race" and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies, November 07, 2019.November 07, 2019

Table 30. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by major occupational group and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	3,200	--	--	--	--	2,890	--	--	--	--	1,600	--	--	--
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	440	--	--	--	--	440	--	--	--	--	440	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	270	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	670	--	--	--	--	670	--	--	--	--	660	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	400	--	--	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	240	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	830	--	--	--	--	680	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 31. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2018

Occupation	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	3,200	--	--	--	--	2,890	--	--	--	--	1,600	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	640	--	--	--	--	640	--	--	--	--	640	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general	620	--	--	--	--	620	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive	280	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	--
Elementary school teachers, except special education	230	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	190	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water and wastewater treatment plant and system operators	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 32. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	3,200	--	--	--	--	2,890	--	--	--	--	1,600	--	--	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Fractures	430	--	--	--	--	430	--	--	--	--	300	--	--	--
Sprains, strains, tears	1,370	--	--	--	--	1,370	--	--	--	--	560	--	--	--
Amputations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bruise, contusions	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns and corrosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heat (thermal) burns	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Soreness, pain	770	--	--	--	--	470	--	--	--	--	320	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Punctures (except gunshot wounds)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With sprains and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With fractures and other injuries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--
Eye	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk	500	--	--	--	--	350	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	--
Back	390	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--
Upper extremities	1,460	--	--	--	--	1,310	--	--	--	--	660	--	--	--
Shoulder	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arm	320	--	--	--	--	320	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	--
Wrist	540	--	--	--	--	540	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand	360	--	--	--	--	360	--	--	--	--	360	--	--	--
Lower extremities	870	--	--	--	--	870	--	--	--	--	420	--	--	--
Knee	460	--	--	--	--	460	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--
Ankle	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--
Foot	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe, toenail	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Source of injury, illness:														
Chemical, chemical products	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	580	--	--	--	--	580	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker	510	--	--	--	--	350	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--
Worker motion or position	510	--	--	--	--	350	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--
Person, other than injured or ill workers	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
Health care patient	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	1,100	--	--	--	--	1,100	--	--	--	--	850	--	--	--
Ladder	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Handtools	260	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cart, dolly, hand truck - nonpowered	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 32. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	1,880	--	--	--	--	1,880	--	--	--	--	1,010	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	910	--	--	--	--	910	--	--	--	--	740	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	850	--	--	--	--	850	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	290	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	860	--	--	--	--	550	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 33. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	3.1	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	58.8	--	--	--	--	65.1	--	--	--	--	63.1	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	4.1	--	--	--	--	4.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	28.4	--	--	--	--	31.5	--	--	--	--	46.3	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	26.6	--	--	--	--	29.4	--	--	--	--	11.9	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	9.1	--	--	--	--	10.0	--	--	--	--	15.0	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	5.6	--	--	--	--	6.2	--	--	--	--	10.0	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	26.9	--	--	--	--	19.0	--	--	--	--	16.9	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 34. Incidence rates¹ nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2018

[illegible]

Table 34. Incidence rates¹ nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work² per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Event or exposure:														
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	4.7	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Intentional injury by other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Injury by person - unintentional or intent unknown	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Animal and insect related incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation incidents	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires and explosions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls, slips, trips	88.3	--	--	--	--	90.6	--	--	--	--	71.7	--	--	--
Slips, trips without fall	5.9	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level	42.6	--	--	--	--	43.7	--	--	--	--	52.5	--	--	--
Fall to lower level	39.8	--	--	--	--	40.9	--	--	--	--	13.4	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contact with object, equipment	13.6	--	--	--	--	13.9	--	--	--	--	17.1	--	--	--
Struck by object or equipment	8.5	--	--	--	--	8.7	--	--	--	--	11.2	--	--	--
Struck against object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by object or equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion and bodily reaction	40.3	--	--	--	--	26.7	--	--	--	--	19.3	--	--	--
Repetitive motion involving microtasks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 35. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2018

[illegible]

Table 35. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work	
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days		31 days or more
1. All cases	100%	10%	15%	25%	20%	15%	10%	5%	10
2. Cases with no symptoms	100%	10%	15%	25%	20%	15%	10%	5%	10
3. Cases with mild symptoms	100%	10%	15%	25%	20%	15%	10%	5%	10
4. Cases with moderate symptoms	100%	10%	15%	25%	20%	15%	10%	5%	10
5. Cases with severe symptoms	100%	10%	15%	25%	20%	15%	10%	5%	10
6. Cases with critical symptoms	100%	10%	15%	25%	20%	15%	10%	5%	10
7. Cases with death	100%	10%	15%	25%	20%	15%	10%	5%	10

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Race and ethnicity data do not add to total. Some cases may be counted as both Multi-race and "Hispanic and other" race.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 36. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major occupational group and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2018

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	6.3	17.2	25.0	3.1	20.6	17.8	10.3	9
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations	100.0	--	34.1	63.6	--	--	--	--	4
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	44.4	30
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	100.0	22.4	22.4	23.9	--	--	22.4	--	3
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	66.3	--	--	20
Production occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34
Transportation and material moving occupations	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 37. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by selected occupations and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2018

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	100.0	6.3	17.2	25.0	3.1	20.6	17.8	10.3	9
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	100.0	23.4	23.4	23.4	--	--	23.4	--	3
Maintenance and repair workers, general	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24
Elementary school teachers, except special education	100.0	--	65.2	--	--	--	--	--	2
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	57.1	70
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Water and wastewater treatment plant and system operators	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 38. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by major industry sector and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2018

Industry Sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Local Government ^{2,3,4}	100.0	6.3	17.2	25.0	3.1	20.6	17.8	10.3	9
Goods producing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	100.0	6.9	13.5	22.5	3.5	22.8	19.7	11.4	20
Trade transportation and utilities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	100.0	9.4	24.4	32.5	--	--	27.5	--	4
Leisure and hospitality	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services except public administration	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 39. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	3,200	--	--	--	--	2,890	--	--	--	--	1,600	--	--	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	220	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	940	--	--	--	--	940	--	--	--	--	690	--	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	1,520	--	--	--	--	1,220	--	--	--	--	550	--	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	380	--	--	--	--	380	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--
1 - 2 hours	330	--	--	--	--	330	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	--
2 - 4 hours	690	--	--	--	--	690	--	--	--	--	530	--	--	--
4 - 6 hours	860	--	--	--	--	860	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
6 - 8 hours	620	--	--	--	--	320	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--
8 - 10 hours	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--
10 - 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday	1,250	--	--	--	--	1,100	--	--	--	--	400	--	--	--
Tuesday	570	--	--	--	--	420	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	--
Wednesday	350	--	--	--	--	350	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--
Thursday	410	--	--	--	--	410	--	--	--	--	330	--	--	--
Friday	590	--	--	--	--	590	--	--	--	--	360	--	--	--
Saturday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 40. Percent Distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, local government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Time of event:														
12:01 AM - 4:00 AM	4.4	--	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 AM - 8:00 AM	6.9	--	--	--	--	7.6	--	--	--	--	5.6	--	--	--
8:01 AM - 12:00 PM	29.4	--	--	--	--	32.5	--	--	--	--	43.1	--	--	--
12:01 PM - 4:00 PM	47.5	--	--	--	--	42.2	--	--	--	--	34.4	--	--	--
4:01 PM - 8:00 PM	5.6	--	--	--	--	6.2	--	--	--	--	5.6	--	--	--
8:01 PM - 12:00 AM	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	3.4	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Occurred before shift began	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour	11.9	--	--	--	--	13.1	--	--	--	--	13.1	--	--	--
1 - 2 hours	10.3	--	--	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	--	15.0	--	--	--
2 - 4 hours	21.6	--	--	--	--	23.9	--	--	--	--	33.1	--	--	--
4 - 6 hours	26.9	--	--	--	--	29.8	--	--	--	--	5.6	--	--	--
6 - 8 hours	19.4	--	--	--	--	11.1	--	--	--	--	16.3	--	--	--
8 - 10 hours	5.3	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	9.4	--	--	--
10 - 12 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 - 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported	3.4	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday	39.1	--	--	--	--	38.1	--	--	--	--	25.0	--	--	--
Tuesday	17.8	--	--	--	--	14.5	--	--	--	--	15.0	--	--	--
Wednesday	10.9	--	--	--	--	12.1	--	--	--	--	16.3	--	--	--
Thursday	12.8	--	--	--	--	14.2	--	--	--	--	20.6	--	--	--
Friday	18.4	--	--	--	--	20.4	--	--	--	--	22.5	--	--	--
Saturday	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 41. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2018

[illegible]

Table 41. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work¹ by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, local government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Table 44 Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2018

[illegible]

Table 44 Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Local government	Source of injury or illness ³												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
<p>¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where</p> <p>N = number of injuries and illnesses EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).</p> <p>² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.</p> <p>³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.</p> <p>NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.</p> <p>SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019</p>														

Table 45. Incidence rates ¹ for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ² per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristics, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, local government, Missouri, 2018

Characteristic	Local government	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness ³																				
		Contact with objects				Falls, slips, trips				Overexertion		Repetitive motion involving microtasks	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Violence and other injuries by persons or animal				All other events	
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed	Total	Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Total	In lifting			Total	Roadway accidents		Total	Intentional injury by other person	Injury by person—unintentional or intent unknown	Animal and insect related incidents		
Total	150.1	13.6	8.5	--	--	88.3	39.8	42.6	5.9	40.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--
Gender:																						
Male	228.0	29.1	18.4	--	--	122.9	72.4	38.3	12.2	67.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Female	82.8	--	--	--	--	58.4	11.7	46.3	--	17.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Age:																						
14 - 15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
16 - 19	710.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
20 - 24	110.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
25 - 34	30.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
35 - 44	78.8	--	--	--	--	27.0	--	17.3	--	40.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
45 - 54	182.4	--	--	--	--	126.4	34.9	91.5	--	31.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
55 - 64	299.5	38.2	--	--	--	147.8	--	88.4	--	113.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
65 and over	547.8	--	--	--	--	517.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Major occupational group:																						
Management occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Business and financial operations occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Computer and mathematical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Architecture and engineering occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Life, physical, and social science occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Community and social service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Legal occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Education, training, and library occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Healthcare support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Protective service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Food preparation and serving related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Personal care and service occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Sales and related occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Office and administrative support occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Construction and extraction occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Production occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Transportation and material moving occupations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Based on the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01 developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 07, 2019

Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)

Background

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with state agencies developed the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program in 1992 to produce accurate, comprehensive, descriptive, timely, and accessible counts of fatal workplace injuries that occur during a given year. A fatality is counted in the state the incident occurred regardless of the state of employment to alleviate duplication of reporting in the states.

The fatality census uses diverse sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries in an effort to compile counts that are as complete as possible. Source documents such as death certificates, workers' compensation reports, and Federal and State agency administrative records are cross-referenced to gather key information about each workplace fatality such as the particular occupation in which the fatality occurred, worker demographics, equipment or machinery involved, and circumstances of the event. Two or more independent source documents are used to verify the work relationship of each fatal work injury.

A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person on the employer's premises and the person was there to work; off the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or the event or exposure was related to the person's work or status as an employee. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from census counts. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product or result; and that which is done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit. Although the scope of the fatality census is limited to work-related injuries, states may submit data on work-related fatal illnesses, such as heart attacks, that occur at work.

Information gathered by states participating in the CFOI program is used for statistical and research purposes only. The identifiers of all individuals and companies remain confidential according to BLS policy and confidentiality pledges to state source agencies. BLS and participating state agencies abide by any restrictions on followback or the release data imposed by source agencies.

Data users

Data compiled by the CFOI program are issued annually for the previous calendar year. These data are used by safety and health professionals, policy analysts, and researchers to prevent fatal work injuries by informing workers of life threatening hazards associated with various jobs, promote safer work practices through enhanced job safety training, develop new safety equipment, assess and improve workplace safety standards, and identify new areas for safety research.

2018 CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES HIGHLIGHTS

Industry

- There were 145 total work-related fatalities in Missouri in 2018.
 - There were 137 work-related fatalities in private industry. Eight fatalities were in government.
 - Private industry, service-providing sectors had 76 work-related fatalities in 2018.
 - There were 61 work-related fatalities in private industry, goods-producing sectors in 2018.
 - Private industry major industry sectors with the most fatalities were:
 - Trade, transportation, and utilities with 44;
 - Natural resources and mining with 31;
 - Manufacturing with 16; and
 - Construction with 14.
 - Private industry sectors with the most fatalities were:
 - Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS 11) with 31;
 - Transportation and warehousing (NAICS 48-49) with 26;
 - Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33) with 16; and
 - Construction (NAICS 23) with 14.

Category of workers

- Private sector wage and salary workers accounted for 87 of the total occupational fatalities.
 - Service-providing sectors accounted for 61 (70.1%) of the private sector wage and salary worker fatalities.
 - Trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector accounted for 34 (39.1%) of the fatalities.
 - Transportation and warehousing sector accounted for 19 (21.8%) of the fatalities.
 - The goods-producing sectors accounted for 26 (29.9%) of the private sector wage and salary worker fatalities.
 - Manufacturing major industry sector, and sector, accounted for 16 (18.4%) of the fatalities.
 - Construction major industry sector, and sector, accounted for ten (11.5%) of the fatalities.
- Government workers accounted for eight of the total occupational fatalities.
 - Eight (100%) of the government workers were in service-providing sectors.
 - Public administration major industry sector, and sector (NAICS 92), accounted for six (75.0%) of the fatalities.
- Self-employed workers accounted for 50 of the total occupational fatalities in 2018.
 - Goods-producing sectors accounted for 35 (70.0%) of the self-employed worker fatalities in 2018.
 - Natural resources and mining major industry sector accounted for 31 (62.0%) of the self-employed worker fatalities in 2018.

- Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting sector accounted for 31 (62.0%) of the self-employed worker fatalities in 2018.
- Service-providing sectors accounted for 15 (30.0%) of the self-employed worker fatalities.
 - Trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector accounted for ten (20.0%) of the self-employed worker fatalities.
 - Transportation and warehousing sector accounted for seven (14.0%) of the self-employed worker fatalities.

Event or exposure

- The event or exposures of the total fatalities in 2018 were:
 - 63 (43.4%) transportation incidents;
 - 29 (20.0%) violence and other injuries by persons or animals (31 violence fatalities in 2017, 20 violence fatalities in 2016, 13 violence fatalities in 2015)
 - Fifteen homicides (intentional injury by other person) (15 homicides in 2017, 13 homicides in 2016, seven homicides in 2015)
 - Twelve suicides (self-inflicted injury—intentional) (13 suicides in 2017, five suicides in 2016, six suicides in 2015);
 - 18 (12.4%) falls, slips, trips;
 - 16 (11.0%) exposure to harmful substances or environments.
 - 16 (11.0%) contact with objects and equipment;

Transportation incidents

- Transportation incidents was the event or exposure leading to the most (63) occupational fatalities in Missouri in 2018.
 - Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles accounted for 37 of the transportation incidents. Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles accounted for 14 of the transportation incidents. Pedestrian vehicular incidents accounted for seven of the transportation incidents.
 - Transportation and material moving occupations accounted for 30 of the transportation incidents. Management occupations accounted for 17 of the transportation incidents.
 - The transportation and warehousing private industry sector accounted for 20 of the transportation incidents. The agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting private industry sector accounted for 18 of the transportation incidents.

Homicides

- Fifteen of the total occupational fatalities in 2018 were homicides. (There had been 15 homicides in 2017, 13 homicides in 2016, seven homicides in 2015.)
 - Fourteen of the homicides in 2018 were shooting by other person--intentional. (There had been 13 shootings in 2017, ten shootings in 2016, six shootings in 2015.)

- Fourteen of the homicides were in private industry. Thirteen of these homicides were shooting by other person—intentional.
- Twelve of the homicides were in private industry service-providing sectors. Eleven of these homicides were shooting by other person--intentional.
 - Four homicides were in the leisure and hospitality major industry sector.
 - Four homicides were in the accommodation and food services sector (NAICS 72).
 - Four homicides were in the trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector.
 - Three homicides were in the retail trade sector (NAICS 44-45).

Source

- Vehicles was the primary source in most (68) of the total fatalities.
 - Highway vehicles, motorized accounted for 46 of the fatalities.
 - Off-road or industrial vehicles--powered accounted for 20 fatalities.
- Persons, plants, animals, and minerals was the primary source in 34 fatalities in 2018. (Persons, plants, animals, and minerals had been the source in 39 fatalities in 2017, 29 fatalities in 2016, 20 fatalities in 2015.)
 - Person—other than injured or ill worker was the source for 15 of the fatalities in 2018 (15 in 2017, 13 in 2016, seven in 2015).
 - Person—injured or ill worker was the source for 12 fatalities in 2018 (14 in 2017, five in 2016, six in 2015).
- Tools, instruments, and equipment was the secondary source in 25 fatalities.
 - Firearms was the secondary source in 23 fatalities.
- Structures and surfaces was the secondary source in 24 fatalities.
 - Floors, walkways, ground surfaces was the secondary source in 17 of the fatalities.
- Vehicles was the secondary source in 24 fatalities.
 - Highway vehicles, motorized was the secondary source in 19 of the fatalities.

Occupation

- Transportation and material moving occupations was the occupational group with the most (48) fatal occupational injuries.
 - Thirty of the fatalities in transportation and material moving occupations were transportation incidents.
 - Driver/sales workers and truck drivers accounted for 35 of the occupational fatalities within the transportation and material moving occupations.
 - Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers accounted for 27 of the occupational fatalities.
- There were 28 occupational fatalities in management occupations in 2018.
 - Seventeen of the fatalities in management occupations were transportation incidents.

- Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers accounted for all 28 of the occupational fatalities within the management occupations in 2018.

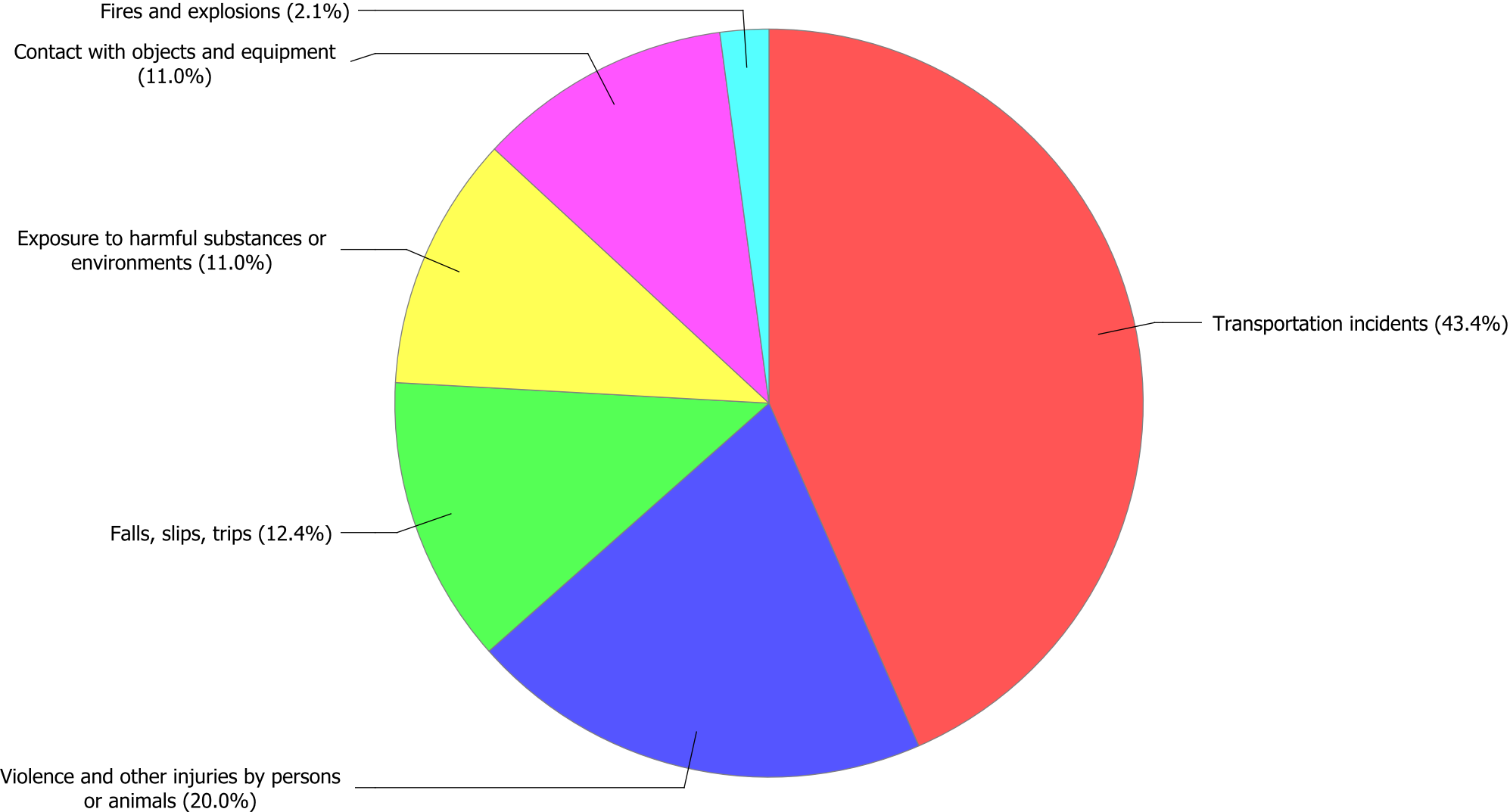
Worker characteristics

- Male workers accounted for 133 (91.7%) of the 145 fatal occupational injuries.
 - Fifty-eight of the fatalities in male workers were due to transportation incidents.
 - Violence and other injuries by persons or animals was the event or exposure for 27 fatalities in male workers.
- Workers aged 65 years and over accounted for 34 (23.4%) of the fatalities. Workers aged 55 to 64 years accounted for 31 (21.4%) of the fatalities.
- White (non-Hispanic) workers accounted for 119 (82.1%) of the total fatal occupational injuries.
 - Black or African-American (non-Hispanic) workers accounted for 18 (12.4%) of the total occupational fatalities.
 - Hispanic or Latino workers accounted for four (2.8%) of the total occupational fatalities.

Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure, all ownerships, Missouri, 2018 (145 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Transportation incidents	63
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	29
Falls, slips, trips	18
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	16
Contact with objects and equipment	16
Fires and explosions	3
Other not reported	0

Chart A1. Workplace fatal injuries by event or exposure, all ownerships, Missouri, 2018 (145 total fatal injuries)

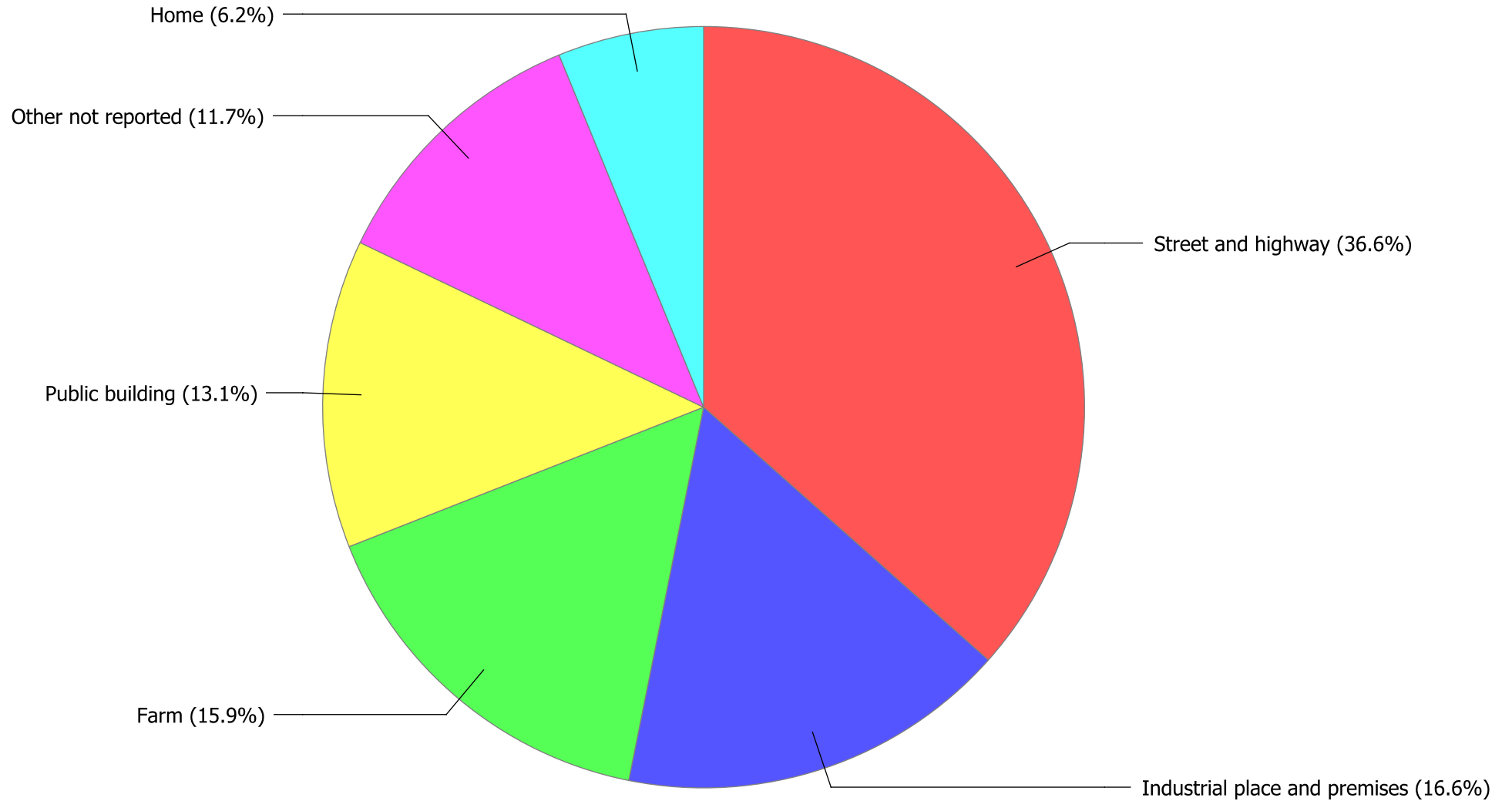


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Fatal work injuries by location, all ownerships, Missouri, 2018 (145 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Mine and quarry	-
Place for recreation and sport	-
Residential institution	-
Street and highway	53
Industrial place and premises	24
Farm	23
Public building	19
Other not reported	17
Home	9

Chart A2. Fatal work injuries by location, all ownerships, Missouri, 2018 (145 total fatal injuries)

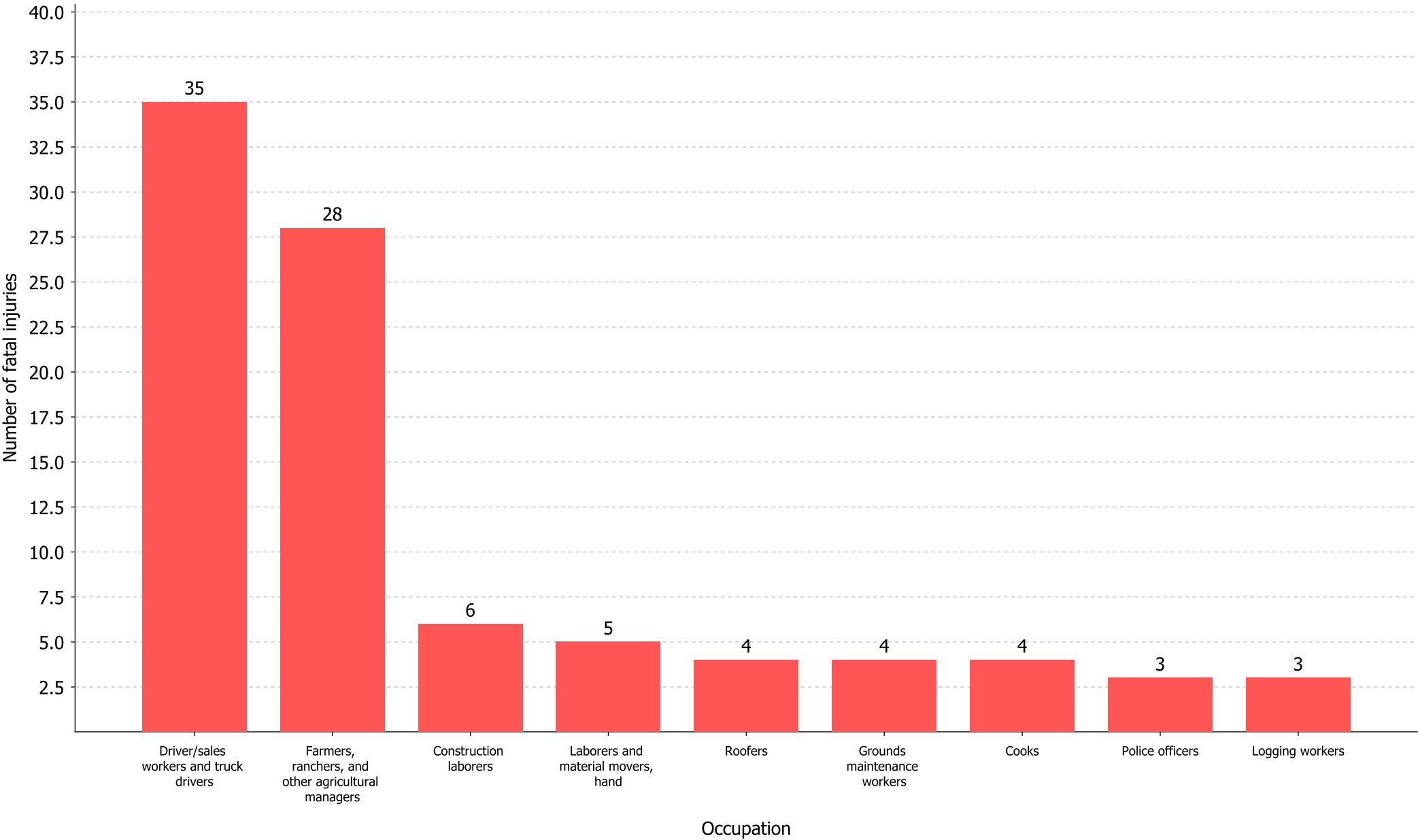


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Occupations with the largest number of worker fatal injuries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2018 (145 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	35
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	28
Construction laborers	6
Laborers and material movers, hand	5
Roofers	4
Grounds maintenance workers	4
Cooks	4
Police officers	3
Logging workers	3

Chart A3. Occupations with the largest number of worker fatal injuries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2018 (145 total fatal injuries)



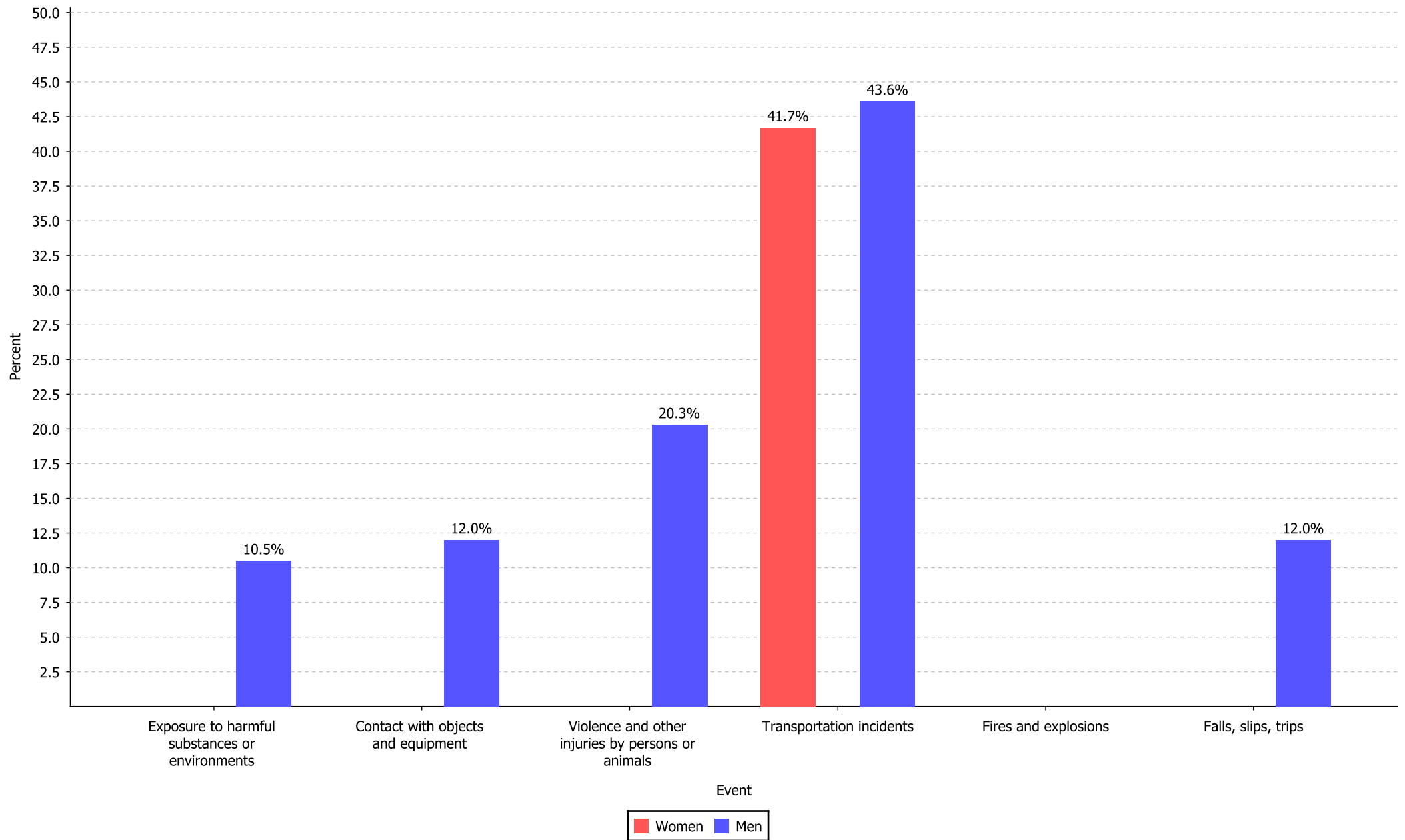
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Fatal work injuries varied between men and women, all ownerships, Missouri, 2018 (133 men, 12 women)

Characteristics	Men	Women
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	14	-
Contact with objects and equipment	16	-
Violence and other injuries by persons or animals	27	-
Transportation incidents	58	5
Fires and explosions	-	-
Falls, slips, trips	16	-

Chart A4. Fatal work injuries varied between men and women, all ownerships, Missouri, 2018 (133 men, 12 women)

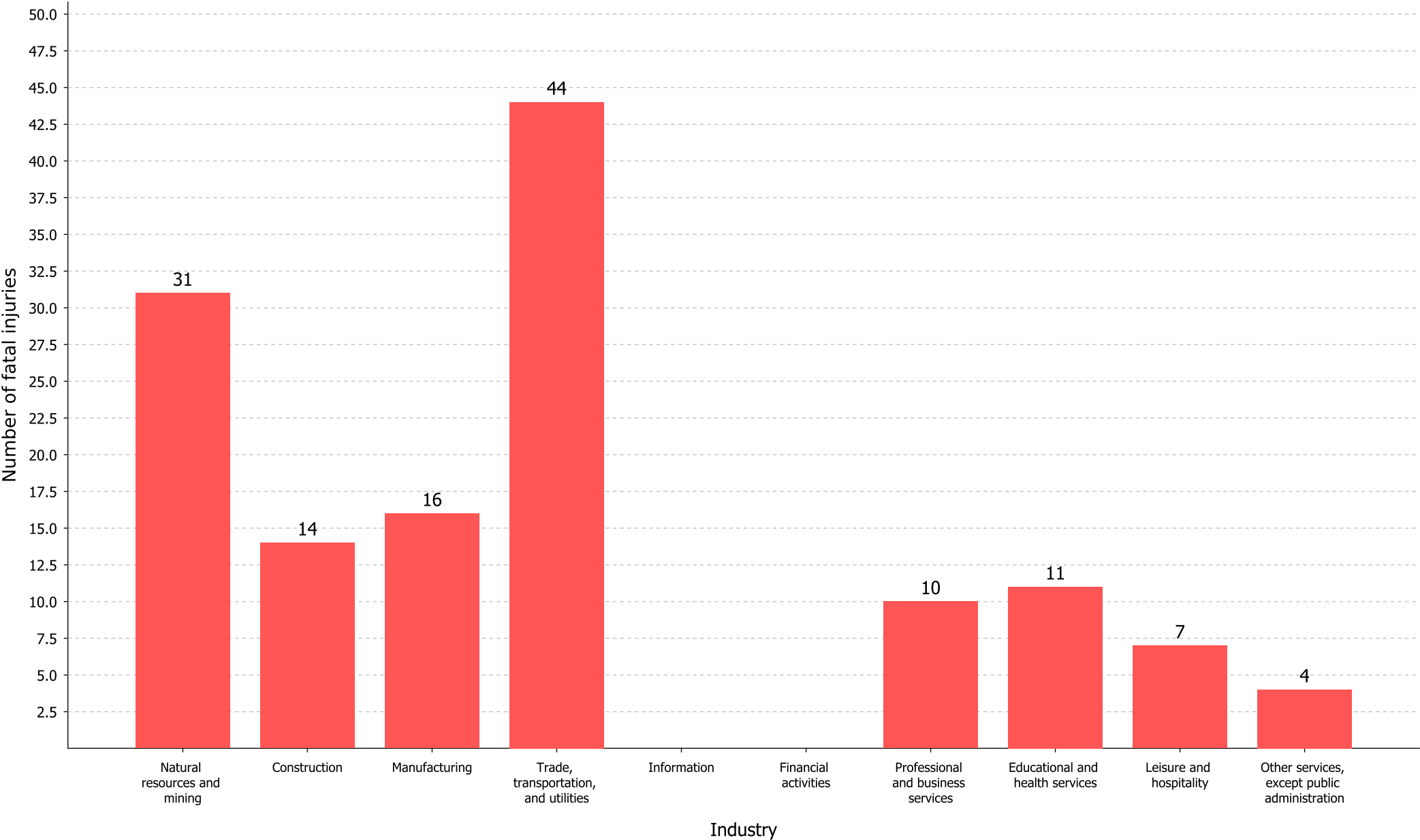
[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]



Fatal work injuries in selected industries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2018 (145 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Natural resources and mining	31
Construction	14
Manufacturing	16
Trade, transportation, and utilities	44
Information	-
Financial activities	-
Professional and business services	10
Educational and health services	11
Leisure and hospitality	7
Other services, except public administration	4

Chart A5. Fatal work injuries in selected industries, all ownerships, Missouri, 2018 (145 total fatal injuries)

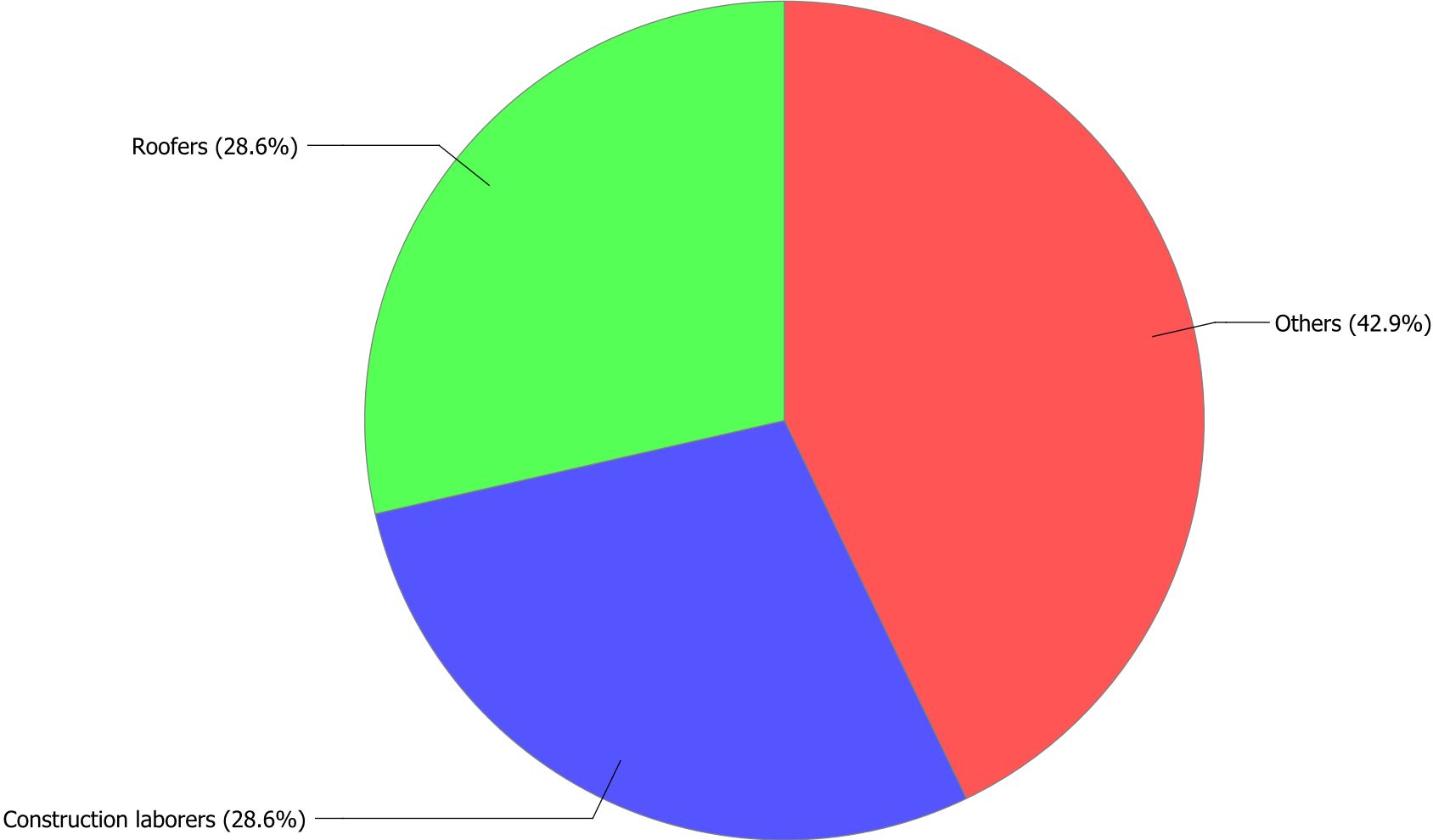


[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

Occupations in the construction industry with the highest number of fatal injuries, private industry, Missouri, 2018 (14 total fatal injuries)

Characteristics	Value
Others	6
Construction laborers	4
Roofers	4

Chart A6. Occupations in the construction industry with the highest number of fatal injuries, private industry, Missouri, 2018 (14 total fatal injuries)



[SOURCE : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2019]

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2018

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total		145	29	63	3	18	16	16
Private industry		137	28	58	3	17	15	16
Goods producing		61	7	23	--	8	7	14
Natural resources and mining		31	--	18	--	--	--	9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		31	--	18	--	--	--	9
Crop production	111	24	--	15	--	--	--	7
Other crop farming	1119	23	--	14	--	--	--	7
All other crop farming	11199	23	--	14	--	--	--	7
Animal production and aquaculture	112	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle ranching and farming	1121	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	11211	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beef cattle ranching and farming	112111	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and logging	113	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	1133	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	11331	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction		14	--	--	--	6	3	--
Construction		14	--	--	--	6	3	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	238	9	--	--	--	4	--	--
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	5	--	--	--	3	--	--
Roofing contractors	23816	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Manufacturing		16	5	3	--	--	3	3
Manufacturing		16	5	3	--	--	3	3
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	3	3	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2018

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Service providing		76	21	35	--	9	8	--
Trade, transportation, and utilities		44	8	26	--	7	--	--
Wholesale trade		8	--	3	--	--	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade		9	4	--	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing		26	3	20	--	3	--	--
Truck transportation	484	19	--	16	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking	4841	17	--	14	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, local	48411	7	--	5	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	48412	10	--	9	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	484121	3	--	3	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services		10	--	5	--	--	--	--
Administrative and waste services		9	--	5	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support services	561	7	--	3	--	--	--	--
Services to buildings and dwellings	5617	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping services	56173	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services		9	--	4	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance		8	--	3	--	--	--	--
Ambulatory health care services	621	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Home health care services	6216	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2018

Industry ¹	NAICS code ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
			Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Home health care services	62161	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality		7	4	--	--	--	3	--
Accommodation and food services		7	4	--	--	--	3	--
Food services and drinking places	722	7	4	--	--	--	3	--
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	7224	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	72241	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Restaurants and other eating places	7225	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Restaurants and other eating places	72251	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration		4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government⁶		8	--	5	--	--	--	--
Local government		7	--	5	--	--	--	--
Service providing		7	--	5	--	--	--	--
Public administration		5	--	4	--	--	--	--
Public administration		5	--	4	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	922	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	9221	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Police protection	92212	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2018

[illegible]

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2018

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Total	145	63	37	14	7	15	14
Private industry	137	58	34	14	6	14	13
Goods producing	61	23	9	12	--	--	--
Natural resources and mining	31	18	5	12	--	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	31	18	5	12	--	--	--
Crop production	24	15	4	10	--	--	--
Other crop farming	23	14	4	9	--	--	--
All other crop farming	23	14	4	9	--	--	--
Animal production and aquaculture	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle ranching and farming	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Beef cattle ranching and farming	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forestry and logging	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofing contractors	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	16	3	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	16	3	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2018

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Transportation equipment manufacturing	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing	76	35	25	--	4	12	11
Trade, transportation, and utilities	44	26	23	--	--	4	4
Wholesale trade	8	3	3	--	--	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	9	--	--	--	--	3	3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing	26	20	18	--	--	--	--
Truck transportation	19	16	16	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking	17	14	14	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, local	7	5	5	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	10	9	9	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	3	3	3	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	10	5	--	--	3	--	--
Administrative and waste services	9	5	--	--	3	--	--
Administrative and support services	7	3	--	--	3	--	--
Services to buildings and dwellings	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Landscaping services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	9	4	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance	8	3	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2018

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Ambulatory health care services	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Home health care services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Home health care services	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality	7	--	--	--	--	4	3
Accommodation and food services	7	--	--	--	--	4	3
Food services and drinking places	7	--	--	--	--	4	3
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Restaurants and other eating places	4	--	--	--	--	3	3
Restaurants and other eating places	4	--	--	--	--	3	3
Other services, except public administration	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government⁴	8	5	3	--	--	--	--
Local government	7	5	3	--	--	--	--
Service providing	7	5	3	--	--	--	--
Public administration	5	4	3	--	--	--	--
Public administration	5	4	3	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	4	3	3	--	--	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	4	3	3	--	--	--	--
Police protection	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2018

Industry ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Construction	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Transportation	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Other	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
Total	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0	0	0

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁴ Includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 27, 2019

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2018

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	145	100.0	87	100.0	8	100.0	50	100.0
Goods producing	61	42.1	26	29.9	--	--	35	70.0
Natural resources and mining	31	21.4	--	--	--	--	31	62.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	31	21.4	--	--	--	--	31	62.0
Crop production	24	16.6	--	--	--	--	24	48.0
Other crop farming	23	15.9	--	--	--	--	23	46.0
All other crop farming	23	15.9	--	--	--	--	23	46.0
Animal production and aquaculture	4	2.8	--	--	--	--	4	8.0
Cattle ranching and farming	4	2.8	--	--	--	--	4	8.0
Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	3	6.0
Beef cattle ranching and farming	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	3	6.0
Forestry and logging	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	3	6.0
Logging	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	3	6.0
Logging	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	3	6.0
Construction	14	9.7	10	11.5	--	--	4	8.0
Construction	14	9.7	10	11.5	--	--	4	8.0
Heavy and civil engineering construction	4	2.8	3	3.4	--	--	--	--
Specialty trade contractors	9	6.2	7	8.0	--	--	--	--
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	5	3.4	4	4.6	--	--	--	--
Roofing contractors	4	2.8	3	3.4	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	16	11.0	16	18.4	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing	16	11.0	16	18.4	--	--	--	--
Transportation equipment manufacturing	3	2.1	3	3.4	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2018

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Service providing	84	57.9	61	70.1	8	100.0	15	30.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	44	30.3	34	39.1	--	--	10	20.0
Wholesale trade	8	5.5	7	8.0	--	--	--	--
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	6	4.1	5	5.7	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail trade	9	6.2	7	8.0	--	--	--	--
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and warehousing	26	17.9	19	21.8	--	--	7	14.0
Truck transportation	19	13.1	14	16.1	--	--	5	10.0
General freight trucking	17	11.7	12	13.8	--	--	5	10.0
General freight trucking, local	7	4.8	4	4.6	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance	10	6.9	8	9.2	--	--	--	--
General freight trucking, long-distance, truckload	3	2.1	3	3.4	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services	10	6.9	7	8.0	--	--	3	6.0
Administrative and waste services	9	6.2	7	8.0	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support services	7	4.8	6	6.9	--	--	--	--
Services to buildings and dwellings	3	2.1	3	3.4	--	--	--	--
Landscaping services	3	2.1	3	3.4	--	--	--	--
Educational and health services	11	7.6	9	10.3	--	--	--	--
Educational services	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Educational services	3	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2018

Industry ¹	Fatal injuries		Private sector wage and salary workers ²		Government workers ³		Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Health care and social assistance	8	5.5	8	9.2	--	--	--	--
Ambulatory health care services	5	3.4	5	5.7	--	--	--	--
Home health care services	3	2.1	3	3.4	--	--	--	--
Home health care services	3	2.1	3	3.4	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality	7	4.8	7	8.0	--	--	--	--
Accommodation and food services	7	4.8	7	8.0	--	--	--	--
Food services and drinking places	7	4.8	7	8.0	--	--	--	--
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	3	2.1	3	3.4	--	--	--	--
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	3	2.1	3	3.4	--	--	--	--
Restaurants and other eating places	4	2.8	4	4.6	--	--	--	--
Restaurants and other eating places	4	2.8	4	4.6	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration	4	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services, except public administration	4	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public administration	6	4.1	--	--	6	75.0	--	--
Public administration	6	4.1	--	--	6	75.0	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	4	2.8	--	--	4	50.0	--	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities	4	2.8	--	--	4	50.0	--	--
Police protection	3	2.1	--	--	3	37.5	--	--

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2018

[illegible]

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatal injuries and by major private industry ¹ sector, Missouri, 2018

Primary source and secondary source ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total	145	61	31	14	16	76	44	--	--	10	9	7	4
Primary Source⁴													
Chemicals and chemical products	10	4	--	--	3	6	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
Chemical products--general	8	4	--	--	3	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drugs, alcohol, and medicines	7	3	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Drugs--nonmedicinal	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple drugs, alcohol, medicines	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers, furniture, and fixtures	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery	10	5	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural and garden machinery	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction, logging, and mining machinery	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	34	11	5	--	5	22	9	--	--	--	--	4	--
Person--injured or ill worker	12	4	--	--	4	8	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--other than injured or ill worker	15	--	--	--	--	12	4	--	--	--	--	4	--
Assailant, suspect, inmate	8	--	--	--	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robber	5	--	--	--	--	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	4	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs, limbs	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	15	7	--	5	--	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures other than buildings	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofs	3	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	7	--	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	68	27	22	--	3	36	27	--	--	6	3	--	--
Highway vehicles, motorized	46	7	--	--	3	34	26	--	--	6	--	--	--
Passenger vehicle--automobiles, buses, and passenger vans	9	3	--	--	--	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automobile	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Passenger van	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks--motorized freight hauling and utility	30	3	--	--	--	25	19	--	--	6	--	--	--
Semi, tractor-trailer, tanker truck	16	--	--	--	--	14	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delivery truck or van	5	--	--	--	--	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-purpose highway vehicles	7	--	--	--	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SUV, sports utility vehicle	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Off-road or industrial vehicles--powered	20	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Off-road passenger vehicles--powered	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ATV, all terrain vehicle	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tractors, PTOs	17	17	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farm tractor	17	17	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secondary Source⁵													
Machinery	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	5	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs, limbs	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces	24	9	4	4	--	15	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	17	7	3	4	--	10	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ground	5	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatal injuries and by major private industry ¹ sector, Missouri, 2018

Primary source and secondary source ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Curbs, traffic calming bumps, embankments	7	4	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Embankments	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Culverts, nonconfined ditches	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment	25	4	--	--	3	20	8	--	--	--	--	4	--
Firearms, law enforcement, and other self-defense equipment	23	4	--	--	3	18	7	--	--	--	--	3	--
Firearms	23	4	--	--	3	18	7	--	--	--	--	3	--
Pistol, handgun, revolver	17	3	--	--	3	13	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles	24	6	--	--	3	16	12	--	--	3	--	--	--
Rail vehicles	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Train, locomotive, rail car	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway vehicles, motorized	19	4	--	--	--	14	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Passenger vehicle--automobiles, buses, and passenger vans	7	--	--	--	--	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automobile	5	--	--	--	--	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trucks--motorized freight hauling and utility	9	--	--	--	--	7	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semi, tractor-trailer, tanker truck	8	--	--	--	--	7	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-purpose highway vehicles	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources	6	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Environmental and elemental conditions	5	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Weather and atmospheric conditions	4	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
High winds, gusts, turbulence	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁴ The primary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, bodily motion, or exposure which most directly led to, produced, or inflicted the injury or illness.

⁵ The secondary source of a fatal occupational injury is the object, substance, person, or exposure, other than the source, if any, which most actively generated the source or contributed to the injury or illness.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 27, 2019

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2018

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Total	145	29	63	3	18	16	16
Management occupations	28	--	17	--	--	--	7
Other management occupations	28	--	17	--	--	--	7
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	28	--	17	--	--	--	7
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	28	--	17	--	--	--	7
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health technologists and technicians	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	6	3	3	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police officers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7	3	--	--	--	4	--
Cooks and food preparation workers	5	--	--	--	--	3	--
Cooks	4	--	--	--	--	3	--
Cooks, restaurant	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	4	--	3	--	--	--	--
Tree trimmers and pruners	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	8	4	--	--	--	--	--
Retail sales workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	14	--	--	--	7	3	--
Construction trades workers	14	--	--	--	7	3	--
Construction laborers	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Roofers	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	48	7	30	--	4	4	--
Motor vehicle operators	37	7	25	--	3	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	35	6	25	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers	6	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2018

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ²					
		Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Transportation incidents ⁴	Fires and explosions	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Contact with objects and equipment
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	27	4	21	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers	9	--	3	--	--	3	--
Laborers and material movers, hand	5	--	--	--	--	3	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	5	--	--	--	--	3	--

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system since 2003 to define occupation. For more information on the version of SOC used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

⁴ Includes roadway, nonroadway, air, water, rail fatal occupational injuries, and fatal occupational injuries resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

⁵ Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 27, 2019

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2018

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Total	145	63	37	14	7	15	14
Management occupations	28	17	5	11	--	--	--
Other management occupations	28	17	5	11	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	28	17	5	11	--	--	--
Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers	28	17	5	11	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health technologists and technicians	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	6	3	3	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police officers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7	--	--	--	--	3	--
Cooks and food preparation workers	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooks	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooks, restaurant	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	5	3	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Grounds maintenance workers	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Tree trimmers and pruners	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations	8	--	--	--	--	3	3
Retail sales workers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forest, conservation, and logging workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logging workers	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations	48	30	23	--	--	4	4
Motor vehicle operators	37	25	21	--	--	4	4
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	35	25	21	--	--	3	3
Driver/sales workers	6	--	--	--	--	--	--

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2018

Occupation ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Transportation incidents ²				Homicides ²	
		Total	Roadway incidents involving motorized land vehicle	Nonroadway incidents involving motorized land vehicles	Pedestrian vehicular incidents	Total	Shooting by other person--intentional
Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers	27	21	17	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers	9	3	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and material movers, hand	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	5	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) system since 2003 to define occupation. For more information on the version of SOC used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries to persons identified as resident armed forces regardless of individual occupation listed.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 27, 2019

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Missouri, 2018

Worker characteristics	Total fatal injuries (number)	Event or exposure ¹					
		Transportation incidents ²	Violence and other injuries by persons or animals ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls, slips, trips	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	145	63	29	16	18	16	3
Employee status							
Wage and salary ⁴	95	38	24	5	13	14	--
Self-employed ⁵	50	25	5	11	5	--	--
Gender							
Women	12	5	--	--	--	--	--
Men	133	58	27	16	16	14	--
Age							
Under 16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years	4	--	4	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years	25	10	7	--	3	3	--
35 to 44 years	21	9	6	3	--	--	--
45 to 54 years	24	12	4	--	--	6	--
55 to 64 years	31	15	3	4	6	3	--
65 years and over	34	15	3	7	6	--	--
Race or ethnic origin⁶							
White (non-Hispanic)	119	56	20	15	14	11	3
Black or African-American (non-Hispanic)	18	5	7	--	--	4	--
Hispanic or Latino	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Missouri, 2018

[illegible]

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Missouri, 2018

[illegible]

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Missouri, 2018

Event or exposure ¹	Total fatal injuries (number)	Age								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Struck or run over by rolling powered vehicle	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Struck by falling object or equipment--other than powered vehicle	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. N.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 27, 2019

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatal injuries and major private industry¹ sector, Missouri, 2018

[illegible]

TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatal injuries and major private industry¹ sector, Missouri, 2018

Event or exposure ²	Total fatal injuries (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Educational and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services

¹ CFOI has used several versions of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) since 2003 to define industry. For more information on the version of NAICS used in this year, see our definitions page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

² Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) 2.01 implemented for 2011 data forward.

³ Includes fatal injuries at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

Note: Data for all years are revised and final. Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatal injury counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state, New York City, District of Columbia, and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, December 27, 2019

Glossary

All other occupational illnesses. Illnesses other than skin diseases or disorders, respiratory conditions, or poisoning. Examples include anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis.

Bench marking. The process of adjusting a set of estimates based on a reference or standard for one or more of the estimates. In the annual survey, it is used to increase the precision of the estimates (due to the use of a ratio estimator) and to impute for births (i.e., adjust for new companies). The reference used is the annual average employment.

Days away from work or days of restricted work activity. Count the number of calendar days the employee was on restricted work activity or was away from work as a result of the recordable injury or illness. Do not count the day on which the injury or illness occurred. Begin counting days from the day after the incident occurred. If a single injury or illness involved both days away from work and days of restricted work activity, enter the total number of days for each. Stop counting days away from work or days of restricted work activity once the total of either or the combination of both reaches 180 days.

Days of job transfer or restricted work activity. The number of workdays on which, because of injury or illness:

1. the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis;
2. the employee worked at a permanent job less than full-time; or
3. the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

Establishment. The physical location of a certain economic activity—for example, a factory, mine, store, or office. A single establishment generally produces a single good or provides a single service. An enterprise (a private firm, government, or nonprofit organization) can consist of a single establishment or multiple establishments. All establishments in an enterprise may be classified in one industry (e.g., a chain), or they may be classified in different industries (e.g., a conglomerate).

Event or exposure. Signifies the manner in which an occupational injury or illness was produced or inflicted—for example, overexertion while lifting, or a fall.

Fatality rate. Represents the number of fatal injuries per 100,000 workers, calculated as follows: $(N/W) \times 100,000$, where N = number of fatal injuries, W = number of workers employed, and 100,000 = base to express the fatality rate per 100,000 workers.

First-aid treatment. One time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

Goods-producing industries (North American Industry Classification System). Includes manufacturing, construction, and natural resources and mining.

Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. Refers to persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as being Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race.

Hours worked. The total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but does not include vacation, holidays, sick leave and all other non-work time even though paid.

Incidence rate. Represents the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers. The rate is calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where: N = number of occupational injuries and/or illnesses, EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, and 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Industry. A group of establishments that produce similar products or provide similar services. For example, all establishments that manufacture automobiles are in the same industry. A given industry, or even a particular establishment in that industry, might have employees in dozens of occupations. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) groups similar establishments into industries. NAICS is replacing the former Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses. The Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses is used to classify work-related injuries and illnesses and to note the extent and severity of each case. The Log is used to record specific details about what happened and how it happened.

Lost-worktime cases. Cases involving days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

Lost-worktime cases involving days away from work. Cases resulting in days away from work, or a combination of days away from work and days of restricted work activity.

Lost-worktime cases involving restricted work activity. Cases resulting in restricted work activity only.

Median days away from work. The measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. The median is the point at which half of the cases involved more days away from work and half involved less days away from work.

Medical treatment. Treatment administered by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even if provided by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment includes managing and caring for a patient for the purpose of combating disease or disorder.

Nature of injury or illness. Names the principal physical characteristics of a disabling condition, such as sprain/strain, cut/laceration, or carpal tunnel syndrome.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The successor to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system; this system of classifying business establishments is being adopted by the United States, Canada, and Mexico. NAICS groups establishments into industries based on the activity in which they are primarily engaged. Establishments using similar raw material inputs, similar capital equipment, and similar labor are classified in the same industry. Establishments that do similar things in similar ways are classified together. NAICS uses a six digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into twenty industry sectors. Five sectors are mainly goods-producing sectors and fifteen are entirely services-producing sectors. This six digit hierarchical structure allows greater coding flexibility than the four digit structure of the SIC.

Occupation. A set of activities or tasks that employees are paid to perform. Employees that perform essentially the same tasks are in the same occupation, whether or not they work in the same industry. Some occupations are concentrated in a few particular industries; other occupations are found in many industries.

Occupational groups. A group of related occupations; examples: sales occupations and service occupations.

Occupational illness. Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses. The examples given are not to be considered the complete listing of the types of illnesses and disorders that are counted under each category as shown on the survey form.

1. **Skin diseases or disorders.** Skin disease or disorders are illnesses involving the worker's skin that are caused by work exposure to chemicals, plants, or other substances. Examples: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; friction blisters; chrome ulcers; or inflammation of the skin.
2. **Respiratory conditions.** Respiratory conditions are illnesses associated with breathing hazardous biological agents, chemicals, dust, gases, vapors, or fumes at work. Examples: silicosis, asbestosis, pneumonitis; pharyngitis; rhinitis or acute congestion; farmer's lung, beryllium disease, tuberculosis, occupational asthma, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hypersensitivity pneumonitis, toxic inhalation injury, such as metal fume fever, chronic obstructive bronchitis, and other pneumoconioses.
3. **Poisoning.** Poisoning includes disorders evidenced by abnormal concentrations of toxic substances in blood, other tissues, other bodily fluids, or the breath that are caused by the ingestion or absorption of toxic substances into the body. Examples: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzene, benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion or lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde.
4. **All other illnesses.** All other occupational illnesses. Examples: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat stress and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and other effects of exposure to low

temperatures; decompression sickness; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultra-violet rays, lasers); anthrax; bloodborne pathogenic diseases, such as AIDS, HIV, hepatitis B or hepatitis C; brucellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant or benign tumors; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis.

Occupational injury. Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work-related event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS). The BLS developed the OIICS to provide a set of procedures for selecting and recording facts related to an occupational injury or illness. BLS developed the coding scheme for use in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The five characteristics included in OIICS are: nature of injury or illness which describes the physical characteristics of the injury or illness; part of body which identifies the part of the body directly affected by the nature; source which identifies the object or substance that directly inflicted the injury or illness; event or exposure which describes the manner in which the injury or illness was inflicted by the source; and secondary source which identifies the other object or substance that contributed to the event or exposure.

Part of body affected. Directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, such as back, finger, or eye.

Privacy concern cases. The following types of injuries or illnesses are privacy concern cases:

1. an injury or illness to an intimate body part or to the reproductive system;
2. an injury or illness resulting from a sexual assault;
3. a mental illness;
4. a case of HIV infection, hepatitis, or tuberculosis;
5. a needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious material; and
6. other illnesses, if the employee independently and voluntarily requests that his or her name not be entered on the log.

Recordable injuries and illnesses. Recordable cases include work-related injuries and illnesses that result in one or more of the following: death, loss of consciousness, days away from work, restricted work activity or job transfer, medical treatment (beyond first aid), significant work-related injuries or illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional (these include any work-related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fracture or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum); additional criteria include any needle-stick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material, any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard, tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed health care professional after exposure to a known case of tuberculosis.

Respiratory condition due to toxic agents. Examples: Pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes; farmer's lung.

Restricted work activity. Restricted work activity occurs when, as the result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or health care professional keeps, or recommends keeping, an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred.

Sample. A subset of a universe; usually selected randomly and considered representative of the universe.

Sample frame. A listing of all units in the universe from which a sample can be drawn.

Sampling cell (strata). The parts into which the sampling frame is partitioned, for the purpose of stratified sampling.

Service-providing industries (North American Industry Classification System). Includes trade, transportation, and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality; other services.

Source of injury or illness. The object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the disabling condition cited. Examples include lifting a heavy box; exposure to a toxic substance, fire or flame; and bodily motion of an injured or ill worker.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC system has been used throughout the Federal Government to group establishments into industries. The SIC system is being gradually replaced by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. This system is used by Federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data. All workers are classified into one of over 820 occupations according to their occupational definition. To facilitate classification, occupations are combined to form 23 major groups, 96 minor groups, and 449 broad occupations. Each broad occupation includes detailed occupation(s) requiring similar job duties, skills, education, or experience.

Summary. The summary form shows the work-related injury and illness totals for the year in each category.

Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions. This division classifies symptoms, signs, or abnormal results from laboratory or investigative medical tests or procedures. It includes those ill-defined conditions that cannot be classified elsewhere.

Systemic diseases and disorders. This division classifies toxic and non-toxic disorders affecting systems of the body.

Temporary help agency. Establishment primarily engaged in supplying workers to client businesses for limited periods of time to supplement the work force of the client; the individuals provided are employees of the temporary help service establishment, but these establishments do not provide direct supervision of their employees.

Traumatic injuries and disorders. This division classifies traumatic injuries and disorders, effects of external agents, and poisoning. Generally, a traumatic injury or disorder is the result of a single incident, event, or exposure.

Universe. The total number of units (for example, individuals, households, or businesses) in the population of interest.

Unpaid family workers. Persons who work without pay for 15 or more hours per week on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by birth or marriage.

Wage and salary workers. Workers who receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, payment in kind, or piece rates. The group includes employees in both the private and public sectors.

Work environment. The physical location, equipment, materials processed or used, and the kinds of operations performed by an employee in the performance of his or her work. The work environment includes the establishment and other locations where one or more employees are working or are present as a condition of their employment.

Work-related injury or illness. An injury or illness is considered work-related if an event or exposure in the work environment caused or contributed to the condition or significantly aggravated a preexisting condition. Work-relatedness is presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the workplace, unless an exception specifically applies.

Work relationship. An employee must have had a verifiable work relationship with his or her employer to be included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person under the following conditions: 1) ON the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or 2) OFF the employer's premises and the person was there to work, or the event or exposure was related to the person's work status as an employee. The employer's premises include buildings, grounds, parking lots, and other facilities and property used in the conduct of business. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product as a result and that are done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit.